The Bombay Gazette,

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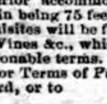
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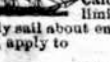


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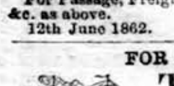
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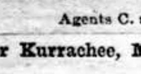
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	Pale Amoroso	30
	Pale ...Brown „	25
	Light Golden ...Green „	28
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	„ „ „ (Yellow „)	26
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	„ Pts.	21
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Bombay, 1st January 1862.

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		per dozen.
SHERRY—		
Amontillado	Qts.	Rs. 32 to 35
Pale	Qts.	„ 26 to 30
Do.	Qts.	„ 24 to 26
Golden	Qts.	„ 26 to 28
PORT—		
1st quality	Qts.	„ 28 to 30
Do.	Pts.	„ 15
2nd quality	Qts.	„ 24
Do.	Pts.	„ 13
CHAMPAGNE—		
1st quality Mumms	Qts.	„ 40
Do.	Pts.	„ 20
2nd quality	Qts.	„ 36
Do.	Pts.	„ 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling	Qts.	„ 40
Do.	Pts.	„ 20
MOSELLE—		
Sparkling	Qts.	„ 40
Do.	Pts.	„ 20
CLARET—		
Margaux	Qts.	„ 32
Leoville	Qts.	„ 28
La Rose	Qts.	„ 26
Medoc	Qts.	„ 18
Do.	Pts.	„ 12
BRANDY—		
1st quality, Pale	Qts.	„ 34 to 30
OLD TOM, Booth's	Qts.	„ 20
GINGER WINE, Crabbe's	Qts.	„ 21
WHISKEY, (Scotch)	Qts.	„ 24
BEER—		
English bottled	Qts.	„ 6-8
English do.	Pts.	„ 4-4
PORTER	Qts.	„ 6-8
Ditto.	Pts.	„ 4-4
CURACAO, MARASCHINO, & NOYEAU.		„ 40

STRANACK & Co.

10 Hummum Street, Bombay, 21st Jan. 1862.

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A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CALICUT COIR MATTING FOR THE MONSOON. Apply as above.

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TRY B. FRERE & Co.'s BRANDY of Cognac. Apply to DINSHAW ARDASEER & Co.

Bombay, 27th May 1862.

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Port, in quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in Pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

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GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal......Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ...... „ 24 „

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26, Apollo Street.

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RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

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Superior "St. Estéphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
Leoville and Santernes.
Champagne "Moët & Chandon."
Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.
Curagao......} Maraschino..} Liqueurs. Anizette......}

And a variety of Preserves with and without truffles.

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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

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Black Seal ...Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. } White do. } ...Good Dinner Wines	„	„	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	„	„	22
MADERIA, very old	„		42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ... Quarts		„	28
Do. Do. ... Pints		„	15
Red Seal ... Quarts		„	24
Do. Do. ... Pints		„	13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux	„	„	34
Leoville	„	„	28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A. DePaul...Quarts	„	„	40
Do. ...A. DePaul...Pints	„	„	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	„	„	35
Do. ... do. ...Pints	„	„	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dombar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... } per dozen		Rs.	38
MOSELLE do. do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	„	„	21
TREACHER & Co. do.	„	„	18
CURACOA	„	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	„	40
SHERRY BRANDY	„	„	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	„		
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)	„	„	50
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Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London	„	„	
Do. ...Hollands in cases	„	„	
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ON SALE.

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Fourth Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share on Second Issue.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shareholders of the COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, "LIMITED," are required to pay a Fourth Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share within 21 days from the date hereof, in the Commercial Bank of India, where the usual Receipts will be granted.

3rd June 1862.

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NOTICE

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TREACHER & Co.

13th May 1862.

P. GRANT AND SON.

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(Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment)

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EAST STREET POONA.

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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., have just received for sale on commission, a MESS TENT of extensive dimensions, and in good order, at Rs. 400. It can be seen pitched near their Medical Hall, Byculla.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

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P. S.—The above are on view at their Fort Establishment.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GRAEFENBERG'S COMPANY'S ALMANAC FOR 1862.

Office of the Graefenburg Company, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., January 1st, 1862.

IN presenting our Almanac for 1862 to our friends, we have thought more benefit would be conferred by arranging the ordinary diseases incident to this country and climate in alphabetical order, with a brief statement of the symptoms and remedies, than by writing extended notices of disease in general. It will be found the most comprehensive and condensed family medical guide in the world; and, as such, it is offered to the favorable attention of all families, with the conviction that it will prove an invaluable work to be preserved and consulted.

Acidity of the Stomach.

Known by risings after any meal, generally worse after breakfast and dinner, sour taste in the mouth, with, sometimes, slight degree of heartburn. *Remedy.*—One dose of three Graefenberg Vegetable Pills at night, followed by one pill every night for two weeks, or until the sensations are completely removed.

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills have cured long-standing cases of indigestion or dyspepsia (weight on the stomach and chest; heaviness of the head; depression of the spirits; short breathing; shivering; nausea; heartburn; sour risings, and sometimes vomiting and purging). I have been laboring under dyspepsia for some *eight* years and am now quite well, only by the use of the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills.

T. D. GARDENER, *Fairfield, Iowa.*

Ague and Fever (Intermittent Fever.)

The symptoms of this fever are well known. Use the Graefenberg Fever and Ague Remedy according to directions accompanying the box. Soak the feet in hot water, and keep in a warm room, so as to induce perspiration. The Fever and Ague Pills will act gently upon the bowels and purify the blood, while the powder will act as a tonic and invigorate the system, thus enabling it to throw off the disposition to an ague attack, and the patient will find all trace of the disease rapidly removed.

Dear Sirs:—We hereby certify that we have submitted your Fever and Ague Remedy to a close inspection and scientific analysis, and have also tested its curative qualities in several cases of intermittent fever. We take great pleasure in saying that it has proved completely successful, and that it is a most skillfully compounded remedy. It must exert a most beneficial influence in all such cases; its tonic properties are immediate and highly salutary, and it is richly deserving the confidence of our brethren of the medical faculty and of the public.

SAML. H. MABREY, M. D., *New York.*
CHAS. W. REVIROAN, M. D., *Wis.*
WM. H. SIMMINGTON, M. D., *Illinois.*
THOS. J. JOHNSON, M. D., *Missouri.*
WM. C. KITTREDGE, M. D., *N. Hampshire.*
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Use one package of the Graefenberg Health Bitters according to directions. The stomach will be stimulated, the flow of the gastric juice accelerated, digestion will be regular, and a permanent and health appetite secured.

I have used the Health Bitters in my practice, and find them the most reliable tonic I can procure. In all cases where the patient feels unwell but cannot explain the symptoms, or, in other words, where there is only a slight weakening of the digestive organs, without any serious disease, the Health Bitters should be used at once. have given them to persons who have been ailing for some time, and they are now much better than they have been for many years.

A. H. WHITE, M. D., *Battenville, N. Y.*

Asthma.

The feet should be immersed in warm and weak lye water, and warm herb tea must be drunk to promote perspiration. A dose of Graefenberg Vegetable Pills must be taken, and the patient must be kept quiet. A mustard plaster should be applied to the soles of the feet. Our space forbids any *extended* notice of this disease or its treatment; it is fully treated upon in the Graefenberg Manual of Health, page 102, and that work should be consulted by all means.

For several years I have been very badly afflicted with the Asthma. I have tried everything I ever heard of without relief. Being advised to use the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, I did so without expecting any benefit but, to my surprise, they entirely relieved me. They must be taken whenever there is any change in the weather, in order to ward off an attack. I cheerfully and confidently recommend them to those who may be attacked.

AMBROSE HILL, *Wampsville, N. Y.*

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BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

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No. XX., FOR JUNE 1862.

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PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It is as well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Boston; and its continually increasing demand, where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations and best advertisements. It began to be favorably known in A. D. 1839, and has ever since been gradually growing into public favor, till, in thousands of families, it has come to be considered an article of such necessity that they are never without a supply of it to resort to in case of accident or sudden illness. It is not unfrequently said of it,—"We would as soon *think of being without flour in the house as without* PAIN KILLER." It gives immediate relief in case of cuts or burn, as well as in the sudden attack of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or other similar affection of the bowels, and, being entirely a vegetable preparation, it is as safe as it is reliable. The promptness and certainty with which it acts in relieving all kinds of pain, make it eminently worthy its name—PAIN KILLER—a name easily understood, and not easily forgotten.

Price, 12 Annas per Bottle.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LONDON.

FOR FIRE INSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000, *Sterling.*

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Frederic Somes, Esq. (Messrs. Somes, Mullens & Co.)

George Young, Esq. (Messrs. Begbie, Young, & Co.)

(With power to add to their number.)

Manager.

GEORGE HENRY WHITING.

Sub-Manager.

WILLIAM JAMES HAYES.

THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two millions Sterling

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay, W. NICOL & Co.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
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Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Dencit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds and Race Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers.
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 5 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courier Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine Indian Gold.

Alberts.	Gold Hoops for children's ears
Guards.	Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards.	Brooches.
Hair Rings.	Bracelets.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, established 1851.

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Saturday, 14th June 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 05/16d. o ⅜d.
Do. - Documents	Do. do.	2s. 07/16d. to ½ l.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 03/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	1 Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 220 to 221 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	34
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	84 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	100 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	12 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	38½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2½ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2¼ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2¼ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2¼ do.	Noml. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 13,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 Prem.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 25 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 25 do.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	......	Rs. 500 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	......	Rs. 500 do.
Maneckjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan .... Nominal.
„ Loan 1835-36 .... }
„ Loan 1842-43 .... } 94½ to 94¾
„ Loan 1854-55 .... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan .... 105¾ to 106
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan .... 113¼ to ½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each .... Rs. 10 6
Bank of England Notes .... Nominal.
Spanish Dollars .... Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus .... „ 250 do.
Mexican Dollars .... „ 227 do.
German Crowns .... „ 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces .... „ 205
Bar Silver .... „ 106-5/16
Gold Leaf .... „ 16-5

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ... £1 15s. 0d.
„ (Seeds) .... £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready ...... £2 0s. 0d.
„ (Seeds) .... £2 2s. 6d.
o Hull .... £2 0s. 0d.
To China .... No offers.
To Clyde .... Do.

PRICES CURRENT (June 13th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba: Per candy.
New Broach, ready .... Rs. 218 to 220
New Surat .... „ 220 to 221
New Dhollera and Bhownugger .... „ 222 to 228
New Oomravuttee .... „ 212 to 214
New Compta .... „ 212 to 213
New Dharwar Sawginned .... „ 284 to 285
New Barsee, and Nuggur .... „ 205 to 208
New Varavul .... „ 210 to 212
Khandeish .... „ 190 to 195
New Poratcaee .... „ 214 to 215
New Accote .... „ 220 to 222
New Mangalore .... „ 214 to 215
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,885 to 1,890.
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 6-5 to 6-6 as. per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...... „ 7-5 to 7-6 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) .... „ 32 to 33 nominal. 35 to 36 nominal.
Nigger (Nominal) ... „ 26 to 27

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in India in 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

Head Office .... London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong and Edinburgh.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Laks of Rupees.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—
The London & Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank (Ireland) (and Branches.)
The Bombay Branch, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.
The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d.
„ 4 months' sight .... 1s. 11⅞d.
„ 3 months' sight .... 1s. 11¾d.
„ 2 months' sight .... 1s. 11⅝d.
„ 1 month's sight .... 1s. 11½d.
„ On demand .... }
On Scotland .... } 1s. 11⅝d.
On Ireland .... }
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11¼d.
The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.
All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.
Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.
Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.
Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.
A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th May 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.
Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¼d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.
Hours of business .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.
Bombay, 5th May 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.
The Current rates of Exchange are:
On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. .... 1s. 11⅞d. „
„ 3 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 2 do. .... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
„ 1 do. .... 1s. 11½d. „
„ on demand ...... }
On Scotland do. ...... } 1s. 11⅝d. do.
On Ireland do. ...... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d. do.
No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.
The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.
The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 „ „
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 „ „
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 „ „
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.
The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.
The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.
The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
of to be remitted through the Corporation ...... Without charge.
of to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.
THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. „
„ On demand ...... 1s. 11⅜d. „
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. „
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11¼d. „
Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 „
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 „
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 „
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 „
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. „
3 Do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. „
2 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅝d. „
1 Do. .... at 1s. 11½d. „
On demand (Head Office) ...... at 1s. 11⅜d. „

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.
May 2nd, 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

Date.	Ship.	Commander.	From
June 12	Forest Rights	Thomson	London 2 Jan.

Departure.

Date.	Ship.	Commander.	To.
June 13	Gloriosa	Wyeth	London via Taticorin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.
Per Ship *Forest Rights*, from London.—Major and Mrs. Martin, H. M.'s 4th Regiment; Ensign and Mrs. Humphries, 51st Regiment; Lieut. C. Parker; Mr. D. B. Daniells, I. N.; Assistant Surgeon Lithgow, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Ensign Wither, 28th Regt. N. I.; Mr. Leonard; Mr. Barrett, I. N.; Captain Sangster; Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and two children.

Port Clearance.

The Ship *Faiz Allum*, B. Stafford, bound to Siam and Singapore.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Tilly*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Paul Augusti*, for Marseilles.
Ship *Union*, for Kurrachee.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Medevideo.
Paul Augusti.—Cargo Ballast.
From Liverpool.
Alarm.—1,185 tons Loose Coals.
From Calcutta.
Zouave.—6,108 bags Rice, 2,684 bags Sugar, 2,778 bales Jute, 1,635 bales Gunny Bags, 41 boxes Brim Stones, 2 cases Glass Ware, 27 packages Medicine Roots, 3 boxes Medicine, 150 bundles Canvas, 50 bundles Twine, 7 bags Seed.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Friday, 13th June 1862.
For London.
Earl of Balcarras.—100 packages Cloves, 120 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs., Khimjee Visram and Co.
Morayshire.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., 1 bag Pepper, ⅔ cwt., Ralli Brothers.
Victory.—20 hhds. Jingilly Oil, 81 cwt. 1 qr. 25 lbs. Maneck Pandoorung.
For Liverpool.
Viscount Canning.—205 bales Cotton, 717¼ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 975 bundles Ground Nuts Seed, 487¼ cwt., 25 bundles Rapeseed, 12½ cwt., Telloo Morarjee.
Joshua.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.
Ann Buckle.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Maneckjee.
Zoboa.—26 bales Wool, 78 cwt., Damjee Hunsraz.
Floating Light.—35 bales Cotton, 122¼ cwt., 14 bales Wool, 42 cwt., Khimjee Lalljee.
Tornado.—75 bales Cotton, 262¼ cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Cursetjee Furdonjee.
Barbora.—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Luckomsy Rowjee.
Alma.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Nursy Damjee.
Ajmeer.—500 bundles Suisee Seed, 250 cwt., Samjee Hamraz and Co.
Dalkeith.—1 case Old Wearing Apparels, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.
For Hull.
Union.—600 bags Linseed, 1,050 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.
For Marseilles.
Paul Augusti.—496 bags Linseed, 744 cwt., Ralli Brothers.
For Hongkong.
Steamer *Orissa.*—6 pieces Dining Table, G. Whitley.
For Singapore.
Wadiatool Reman.—39 Piece Goods, 92¼ corges, Chandabhoy Alibhoy; 100 packages Cloves, 122¼ cwt., John Bennett and Co.
For Galle.
Steamer *Orissa.* 25 boxes rupees, 1,5,0000, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ... England.
204 Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ... Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ... Bombay.
499 Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton ... River Indus.
420 Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... Andaman Islands.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ... Bombay.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge ... Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ... Madras.
274 Ethersey, (flat), McLaren ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), William ... Out of Commission.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser ... Bombay.
1450 Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Tronson ... Bombay.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ... River Indus.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ... River Indus.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood ... Persian Gulf.
Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ... Bombay.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ... Neale.
499 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ... River Indus.
151 Keddywarry, (flat) ... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ... River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Adaman Islads.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... Bombay.
445 Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson ... River Indus.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ... River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neal ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), White ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ... Bombay.
800 Punjaub, 10, Foulerton ... England.
208 Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams ... River Indus.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Bombay.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ... Persian Gulf
705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ... Bombay.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ... Aden.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

For Marseilles.
458 Christophe Colomb, Baillie—Volkart Brothers.
485 Napoleon III., Versmon—Volkart Brothers.
401 Vaillant Basque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers.
For Mauritius.
405 Emma, Keys—S. Lidbetter & Co.
403 Washington, Maham—S. Tyabjee & Co.
For Bombay.
170 Ellesmere, Anderson,—Fleming & Co.
For Muscat.
460 Joodal Barry, Nacoda.
Not Fixed.
560 Scutari, Harrison—McIver & Co.
650 Westward Ho, Wilkinson.—J. S. Dunolly & Co.

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—June 4, Ship *Fathel Reymany*, (put back leaky). Barque *Annie Henderson* and Ship *Alliance* (particulars not received.)

MADRAS.

Departures.—June 5, Screw Steamer *Moulmein*, Ashton, to Calcutta via Northern Ports.
Do. P. and O. S. N. Company's Screw Steamer *Nubia*, J. D. Daly, to Calcutta.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 13.
Worgan, Lieut. Colonel, Staff, on duty, from Kirkee.
Lithgow, Assistant Surgeon S. W., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, from England.
Wither, Ensign E. J. B., 28th Regt., on duty, from England.
Humphries, Ensign, 51st Regt., from sick leave, from England.
DEPARTURE.—June 13.
Ducat, Lieut. C. M., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.
Bombay, Friday, 13th June 1862.
The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.
A Committee composed of Captain Kenrick, and a Subaltern, from 33rd Regiment, and an officer to be nominated by the Principal Commissary of Ordnance; the senior to sit as President, will assemble to-morrow, at 11 A. M., at the Grand Arsenal, to report on the condition of arms and accoutrements returned into Store by the Session Judge of Tanna.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 12th June 1862.
Under the authority of Government Captain E. Grant, 3rd Regt. N. I., was employed on duty connected with the Hongkong Government from the 3rd January to the 30th April 1862.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, June 4.)
The undermentioned Officers are added to the list of those having the Private Entree:—
Residents at Native Courts.
Agents to the Governor-General.
Superintendent of Army Clothing.
By Command,
Seymour Blane, Lieut.-Colonel,
Mily. Secy. to the Vice Roy.
Government House, the 3rd June 1862.

By desire of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the subjoined Notification, issued by Her Majesty's Post-Master General in England is published for general information:—
NOTIFICATION.
Contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between Aden and Bombay.
General Post Office, *April* 1862.
Her Majesty's Post-Master General hereby gives notice, that on Wednesday, the 15th October next, at one o'clock, he will be ready to receive Tenders from such persons as may be willing to contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between Aden and Bombay twice a month.
No Tender will be received after one o'clock on the day abovementioned, nor any entertained unless made in the printed Form provided for the purpose, which may be obtained on application, personal or written, at the General Post Office.
Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Post Office, and must bear in the left hand corner of the Envelope the words "Tender for the conveyance of Mails between Aden and Bombay."
With reference to the above, it is notified that Tenders will be received for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, up to 5 P. M. on the 1st of September next. Printed Forms for Tenders may be had on application at the Home Office.

Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Tytler, (late 38th Bengal Native Infantry), received charge of the Settlement of Port Blair from Major J. C. Haughton, before noon, on the 16th instant.

Lieut.-Colonel L. Barrow, C.B., to be Inspector-General of Police in Oude, with effect from the 12th of April.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th June 1862.
Mr. G. B. Barrett, a volunteer for the Indian Navy, having arrived from England by the ship *Forest Rights*, on the 12th instant, was attached to the *Feroze* from that date.
Assistant Surgeon Lewis, of the *Victoria*, is to be transferred to the *Dalhousie*.
Assistant Surgeon Ffolliott, of the *Semiramis*, is to be transferred to the *Berenice*.
The Surgeon of the *Feroze* is to afford medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the *Victoria* and *Semiramis*.
Assistant Surgeon Baker, of the *Berenice*, is to be directed to proceed by the *Johnstone Castle*, to-morrow, to join the *Comet*.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BENGAL.
DEATH—
On the 29th of May, at No. 40, Park Street, Calcutta, Charles Grant Sim, Esq., late of the C. E. Office, Allahabad, aged 37 years.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

HYDERABAD AND THE DECCAN.

SIR,—I trouble you on this occasion as you were so good as to find space for similar communications in your columns some months ago. Any right-minded man must feel hurt to find facts misrepresented whatever the latent purpose to be served. I am only surprised at the audacity which would belie history, when the means of correction lie within reach. This, however, is the great forte of the *Friend of India*, especially in the number to hand by this day's post, and in the leader which bears the heading of this letter. The *Friend* therein declares the Nizam to be "one of the three most distinguished puppets of Delhi." Nizam ool Moolk's history gives the denial to this statement. "The Nizam represents a family whose good fortune it has been never fairly to oppose the English." So far true, that if the Nizam had fairly opposed us, France would have gained the supremacy in India. The *Friend* proceeds to say "The Nizam, like all his fellow feudatories was bound on the fall of Delhi to transfer his allegiance to the Queen who took the place of the Mogul Emperor." Would any body believe ten years ago that such miserable trash would appear in the *Friend*? If detraction combined with unbounded insolence should ruin reputations, then Salar Jung is unfitted for his post as Minister to the Nizam; since we are told that he was unaware of the fact of the conspirators being within his clutch. Fortunately for His Excellency he is aware that in his position it is not the soundest policy to be conscious of everything. The abuse of Colonel Davidson, the Resident, is systematic with the *Friend* and can astonish no one. Those acquainted with Colonel Davidson know the little truth to be placed in the statement —"the silent opposition of our Resident to the orders of the Government of India." Again, if the *Friend's* remark that the present Nizam has still his father's evil counsellors at his elbow "he meant to apply to Nawab Shums-ool-Omrah and his sons, then no surer course could have been adopted in advancing this remark in making enemies of friends.

This, however, has been the policy of the *Friend* since the days of Mr. Meredith Townsend, who now conducts the London *Spectator*. When Lord Dalhousie desired the absorption of the Assigned Districts into the Central Province he told the Nizam in his letter that he could *trample him under foot*. Mr. Townsend in the *Friend* observed upon the unlikelihood of any such expression having been used. The *Englishman* published the Persian words in which the insult was offered to the Nizam: but nothing more was said about it by Mr. Townsend, who, having conceived it difficult to believe that Lord Dalhousie could have been guilty of so gross a violation of the amenities of a correspondence between two Governments, ought to have been the more open-mouthed in his censure of it. But he dared not do so at Calcutta! six years afterwards in reviewing Arnold's Administration of Lord Dalhousie" he says "his (Dalhousie's) last letter to the Nizam was in the vulgar style of the irresponsible despot. What think you of that?

PHOCION.

June 13th, 1862.

CALENDAR—JUNE 1862.

Last Quarter ......Thursday 19d. 8h. 3.7m. A. M.
New Moon ....Friday 27d. 11h. 45.4m. A. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	14		5 23	6 36	0 22	1 34	Date 12th June. Time—8h. 58m. 22s.
Sun.	15	Trinity Sunday.	5 24	6 37	1 11	2 16	
Mon.	16		5 24	6 37	1 56	2 46	
Tues.	17	St. Alban, M.	5 24	6 37	2 41	3 0	
Wed.	18		5 24	6 37	3 21	3 53	
Thur.	19	Corpus Christi.	5 24	6 38	4 7	4 56	
Fri.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria.	5 24	6 38	5 11	6 10	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 14th.—Magna Charta signed, 1215.—Battle of Yorkshire, 1645.—Battle of Marengo, 1800.—The Gwalior Massacre, 1857.—Battle of Nawabgunge, Oude, 1858.
Sunday 15th.—Montreal retaken by the British, 1776.—Napoleon took the field, 1815.—Hurricane at Bombay, 1837.
Monday 16th.—Bengal, Chief Presidency, 1773.—Battle of Ligny, 1815.
Tuesday 17th.—Addison died, 1719.—First Steam-boat from Bristol to New York, 1838.—Lord Bentinck died, 1839.
Wednesday 18th.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
Thursday 19th.—William IV. died, 1837.
Friday 20th.—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.—Recapture of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose, 1858.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 13th June 1862.
Chotoo care of Inspector Coxe, Telegraph Department.
Heemutsing Delhiwalla.
Major Boltou (not found).

THE Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

Aden	May 18	Kurrachee	June 9
Agra	June 7	Lahore	May 31
Allahabad	May 8	London	May 10
Australia	Mar 26	Mauritius	Apr 7
Alexandria	Apr 12	Madras	June 6
Bangalore	June 6	Malta	Apr 13
Cochin	May 31	Meerut	May 30
Calcutta	June 4	Oudh	May 17
Cape	Feb 14	Punjaub	May 21
Ceylon	May 31	Penang	May 22
Delhi	May 22	Rangoon	Mar 21
France	May 3	Suez	May 12
Hongkong	May 11	Singapore	May 20

OTHER differences between the Royal and Indian Commissariat systems are observable with respect to hospital supplies. First, in garrison. Under the British system "the Commissariat enter into special Contracts for their [the Hospitals'] supply, and the Contractor makes his deliveries upon the order of the Surgeon, from whom he receives his payment at the close of the month." Under the Indian system, the Commissariat pay for all supplies, as well as for a portion of the establishment. The supplies are obtained by contract in India, except Europe medicines obtained from home by Government. Second, on the march. "With moving Troops," under the British rules "the Contract system does not apply;" while, under the Indian system several of the more important hospital supplies for Europeans on the march are obtained by contract. A stock of some of these is obtained from the Contractor and others, such as bread and meat are supplied direct by the Contractor who proceeds with the troops, if there is a large number. Other petty supplies are purchased in the towns and villages by the Commissariat. Another difference may be noticed, as it affects the operations of the Commissariat; that is as the British military hospitals are under the Secretary at War, and the Commissariat under the Treasury, all money expended by the Commissariat on account of hospitals, is recovered from the War Department; whereas in the Indian system, the expenditure incurred by the Commissariat on account of military hospitals is treated as Commissariat expenditure, and is included in the accounts of that department.

Executive Commissariat Officers under the Indian system render their accounts monthly. The same rule is observed by the British commissariat:—"A merchant usually balances his books annually; but the Commissariat rendering their accounts monthly are obliged to conform to the same period."

A British Commissariat Officer, though a civilian, may, "by neglect, omission or other failure," become "amenable to the laws of discipline"; and may, after being relieved, "by another officer to carry on his duties" appointed by the Commissary General, be placed under arrest.

The depôt Establishments, of the Indian Commissariat are similar to the establishments of issuers and labourers in the British Commissariat; except that in India the titles of the servants are many of them native.

Endeavours have recently been made to secure prompt payment by the Indian Commissariat to Contractors; and with this object it was recommended that the date on which the payment was to be made should be particularly specified in the notices inviting tenders. The British Commissariat do not thus fetter themselves in the field. "With an army in the field, it is prudent to omit the Usance to Drafts drawn on the Military chest, assigning no specific period for payment. * * * If this punctuality can be maintained, it is most advisable to adhere to it; but even under these circumstances, it is better not to make it an obligation." Sometimes, it appears, the British Commissariat deemed it necessary to keep payments "one month in arrears, as a security to the Commissary-General for the due performance of the agreement, on the part of the proprietors" of transport. Bearing somewhat on this point is a rule in the Indian Commissariat, that claims should be preferred by Contractors within one month after the supply has been made, while the British Commissariat are content if the claim is brought forward within three months after becoming due."

The points of resemblance in important details between the two systems are remarkable; so much so, that one could fancy the one to have been derived from the other, with some slight modifications. It seems probable that we have adopted the titles of the different grades in the department, as far as could be, from the British department; while the Iron Duke, who acquired a large amount of Commissariat knowledge in India, imparted that knowledge to the British Commissariat Department in the Peninsula and elsewhere. Very little, it is clear, is required to assimilate the two departments. The principal change will be to introduce civil agency into the Indian service in place of the military; and thus to deprive the department of that element which has, doubtless, more than any thing else, contributed to the famous efficiency of the Indian Commissariat service. We believe that this change, if it be carried out, will be discovered to be a mistake. It is doubtful if, when the military officers are withdrawn, civilians, Treasury clerks, will be found ready to perform the duties which now devolve upon some of the military officers, at the same rate of pay. We omitted to state that below the rank of Sub-Assistant Commissary General there is another Commissariat grade called Commissariat Agent, filled by military officers not in the Commissariat Department, who receive for their trouble the sum of sixty rupees a month. It is very unlikely that any Treasury clerk would accept of an appointment in this climate on so low a salary. If the salary has to be increased, it is superfluous to say that the change will not prove economical. If we are to have an increased expenditure with the probability of a decreased efficiency, the consideration of the change ought to be dropped at once; and the system which is admitted on all hands to have worked well hitherto, should be let alone.

THE Indian Tramway Company, (Limited) is one of the most promising, as regards the benefits it will certainly bestow on the country, and the returns it cannot fail to yield to the shareholders, of the many modes now being adopted for bringing English capital and enterprise to bear on the prosperity of India. The great trunk lines of Railway will be deprived of a large portion of their usefulness without such facilities for reaching the sources of traffic, and causing it to circulate vigorously throughout the whole body of the country. It is the object of this Company indeed to introduce a system of roads as feeders to the Railways throughout the country. How important, for instance, that Ahmednuggur, on the one side, with the fertile country around it, and Sattara, on the other side, with the rich, productive valley in which it lies, should be in connexion with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. These Tramways are the complement of the Railway system in India: indeed, there will, properly speaking, be no railway *system* without them. While the want of them is now universally acknowledged, it is satisfactory to know that there certainly can be nothing "experimental or doubtful as regards their practicability and certain results." The Railways, it is stated, require to obtain from £20 to £35 per mile per week to pay 5 per cent., while the Tramways will pay 15 per cent. upon a revenue of from £5 to £10 per mile per week. Railways, for the heavy traffic which they are required to maintain, are necessarily constructed at a heavy cost in India, at a cost varying from £8,000 to £18,000 per mile; while Tramways, being limited in their operations to certain localities, and having only to deal with the comparatively moderate traffic of those localities, can be completed at a cost not exceeding an average of £2,800 per mile, or less than one-fourth of Trunk Railways. The resources of some of the districts of the country, of limited extent, but capable of the greatest fertility and productiveness, can only be developed by such means of communication as these. The Tramway Company has been formed with a capital of £1,000,000, in 200,000 Shares of £5 or Rupees 50 each. Deposit, One Rupee per Share on application, *to which sum the liability of subscribers is limited.* The Board of Directors consists of the very best names—names that are a guarantee for the character of the enterprise, and for the mode in which the operations of the Company will be conducted. The Bombay Committee are Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. and Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co. The Prospectus furnishes the following information:—

The advantages of these Tramways will be twofold; —first, in yielding large profits to this Company; and, secondly, in largely increasing the pecuniary returns of the Railways.

Their superiority over the ordinary roads is too well understood to require any further reference than to state that, varying with the levels obtained, the same power, whether of horses or bullocks, will transport from ten to twenty tons on a Tramway, when it would, on average ordinary roads, be limited to from one to two tons.

The rapid construction of tramways, with their comparatively short lengths, narrow gauge, light rails, and limited quantities of earthwork, brickwork, ballasting, &c., as compared with Railways, will enable the Company to earn a Dividend upon their works within a very brief period after any section has been commenced.

The estimated returns, based upon the data of the several lines proposed to be constructed, will yield a net profit of from 10 to 15 per cent.

The Directors have had several lines submitted to them upon which it has been suggested to make a commencement; but feeling that the selection to be constructed was a subject on which the views and opinions as well as the co-operation and support of the Government of India must be ascertained and obtained, and bearing in mind that the selection of those sections essentially require the advantage of local experience, the Directors have decided to await the further communication with the Government of India on the subject.

It is proposed to work the traffic with bullocks and a superior class of waggons, and the passenger traffic with carriages and horses, and, where practicable, with light engines of a form and description specially applicable to the purpose.

The average cost of laying down a line, building stations, furnishing the necessary plant and stock, and keeping the line in working order for the first twelve months, with all other incidental expenses both in India and in England, will not exceed £2,800 per mile.

The correctness of these estimates has been confirmed by a tender for the construction and maintenance of one of the longest of the suggested sections from one of the most responsible and experienced English contractors, who has been much engaged upon Indian Railways.

It is understood that the Council of India will approve and sanction any recommendation of the Government of India on the subject, but, the question being essentially local, and one upon which the experience and views of the local Government will necessarily influence the Council in their decisions, the first reference and application must be made to the authorities in India.

The Directors had an interview with the Hon. Samuel Laing, before his late return to India, and received from him the assurance of the interest taken by the Government of India in any works calculated to effect so great and important an improvement in the country as must attend a well-devised and judiciously-applied system of Tramways.

The Tramways which the Company will be prepared to undertake being such only as are necessary to be made for the development of the Railway traffic, and the urgent necessity of the country in connexion therewith and with the wants of the district, there is no doubt but the Government will be prepared to grant the land free, as in the case of the Railways, together with such other privileges and advantages as are requisite to their satisfactory construction and working; and the Company will not enter into arrangements for constructing any line on which they cannot be assured of an immediate and large traffic.

The object of the present subscription is to enable the Company to send out an accredited Agent to India, for the purpose of communicating with the Government, making the necessary arrangements for their co-operation, and the selection of those sections for commencement, and to be made in succession, which shall combine the greatest advantages to the public and hold out the greatest prospect of remuneration to the Shareholders.

No further expenditure, nor any further liability, will be incurred beyond the present deposit, and the Directors do not propose to enter into any arrangements for undertaking, the execution of the work without the authority of a special meeting of Shareholders, to whom the whole arrangement will be previously submitted.

It will be one of the terms of the arrangement with the Contractor who may undertake the execution of the works, that interest at 5 per cent. per annum shall be paid to the Shareholders during the period of construction.

A deposit of One Rupee per Share must be made on application. If no allotment is made, the Deposit will be returned without deduction.

The Liability of Subscribers is limited to the amount of the Deposit.

Application for Shares to be made to Mr. Bramley, Broker, Rampart Row, Bombay, on or before 15th June, when the Lists will be closed.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 13*th June*, 7-45 A. M.

ARRIVED steamer *Columbian* from Hongkong twenty-seventh May, Singapore fifth, and Penang seventh June.

The principal event during the last fortnight has been the fall of Ningpo to the allied arms after an occupation of five months by the Taiping rebels.

The rebels appear still to retain their strongholds notwithstanding the capture of several rebel posts to the westward of Japan; and in the Northern ports of China all is quiet.

COMMERCIAL.
Opium at Hongkong: Market very dull and transactions very limited.
New Patna 695 dlrs.
Benares 685 dlrs.
Malwa 740 dlrs.
Opium at Shanghae on 17th May:
There is almost a total absence of demand and lower rates have been established.
Patna 535 taels.
Malwa 582 taels.
Exchange at Hongkong is somewhat lower:
On London, Bank Bills, four shillings six pence one farthing.
First Class Private Paper, four shillings six pence half penny.
On India, two hundred and twenty-two rupees.
Exchange at Shanghai: On London, Bank Bills, six shillings one penny two farthings.
India, three hundred rupees.
Cotton, Bombay, at Canton, demand not active and small sales.
382 bales sold.
Stock 13,323 bales.
Quotations are: old good to fine, taels ten eight to eleven three.
Medium to good, ten four to ten seven.
Common, nine nine to ten three.
New good to fine, taels eleven seven to twelve two.
Medium to good, eleven one to eleven five.
Common, ten four to ten eight.
Rice remains unaltered.
Bengal, two dollars ten cents to twenty cents per picul.
Sales fifty-one thousand piculs during the fortnight.

CALCUTTA, 13*th June*, 5-8 P. M.
Discount on Bank and Private Bills above thirty days reduced yesterday one per cent.
Government Paper four per cent. six rupees and half to three quarters.
Discount five per cent. four rupees and three quarters to five premium.
Five and half per cent. twelve to twelve rupees and quarter premium.
Exchange on London first class credits two shillings and three-eighths.
Freight to London dead weight sixty-two shillings and six pence.
Jute sixty shillings.
Seeds seventy-seven shillings, and six pence.
Grey Shirtings fourteen by thirteen seven pounds forty inch five rupees and four annas to five annas per piece.
Madapollams thirteen by eleven three pounds thirty-two inch two rupees and five annas to six annas per piece.
Mule Twist number forty good seconds six annas and three pie per morah.
Market for Piece Goods very inactive.
Market for Twist quiet.

WE learn from England that the Charter of the New High Court had been returned in its settled form from the Privy Council to the India House, and may therefore be expected to arrive in Calcutta almost immediately.—*Englishman, June* 5.

THERE is no use in denying that there exists a feeling of uneasiness, and an expectation of something in the Upper Provinces just now, though what are the grounds for it, or that there are any demonstrable or tangible grounds, we cannot say. The moveable columns of troops are, however, kept ready and prepared to act at a moment's notice, and it is certain that, unless affairs should be managed by fresh Hewitts or Wilsons, any disturbers of the public peace, or imitators of the miscreants of 1857 will be taught a severe and bloody lesson. A sharp look out is kept at Meerut and at Delhi, where excellent officers are in command.—*Englishman, June* 4.

LOCAL.

FORT IMPROVEMENT LIBRARY.—The fifth annual general meeting of the Fort Improvement Library will be held in the Library Rooms, Parsee Bazar Street, on Monday the 16th instant, at 5½ P. M. precisely, when the Committee of Management will lay before the Members the Report of their operations for the past year.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, the President of the Institution, will occupy the chair.

KHETWADDY READING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.—The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Managing Committee of this Library, held on Thursday, the 22nd May last:—

1st. To testify their high sense of the liberal annual donation of Rs. 200, which Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, has contributed towards the support of the Library; and of the order, which this gentleman, has kindly given, for the purchase, from England, of valuable works of the value of Rs. 300, the Managing Committee have resolved to associate his name with the Institution, henceforth to be denominated "Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patell's Reading Room and Library."

2nd. At a convenient opportunity to present Mr. Dhunjeebhoy an address signed by all the members of the Managing Committee, for the valuable pecuniary aid rendered by him.

3rd. To preserve a grateful recollection of his generosity, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy's photographic likeness to be kept in the rooms of the Library, and the expense of the said likeness to be defrayed by all the members.

WE are informed that the friends of Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Entee, at Surat, are about to secure the services of some able man in England with a view to represent the nature of the Shoe question to the British Parliament, if Sir B. Frere's Government do not choose to settle the matter to their satisfaction.

THE Summer Term of the Grant Medical College commences on Monday the 16th instant, on which day at 5 P. M., the Introductory Lecture will be given by Dr. Peet, the Principal.

During the Term, lectures on Anatomy and Physiology will be given by Dr. H. V. Carter; on Chemistry and Botany by Dr. H. Giraud; on Materia Medica by Dr. R. Haines; on Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine by Dr. J. Peet; on Surgery and Clinical and Operative Surgery by Dr. G. R. Ballingall; on Opthalmic Surgery by Dr. W. G. Hunter; on Midwifery by Dr. C. C. Mead; and on Medical Jurisprudence by Dr. W. Campbell.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Orissa*, Captain A. Parish, which leaves our harbour this day at 9 A. M., for China &c., carries on board eleven hundred and forty-six chests of Malwa opium and the following passengers:—

For Galle.—Mr. Mahomed bin Mahomed and two servants.
For Madras.—Mr. F. W. Westford; Mr. J. S. Robinson; Mr. G. Seaman; Mr. D. Furguson and servant.
For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Denton and servant; Mr. Merwanjee Eduljee.
For Singapore.—Mr. B. Seton and two natives.
For Hongkong.—Mr. Patterson.
For Shanghai.—Mr. Manockjee.

THE new line of steamers from Calcutta to England round the Cape, does not seem to accomplish the voyage any faster than sailing vessels. The "Lady Jocelyn," one of this line, which left Calcutta on the 9th of January, and Madras on the 18th of the same month, with passengers and troops, did not reach Falmouth, as we learn from a Madras paper, till the 8th of May—a four month's passage.—*Poona Observer, June* 12.

WE are extremely glad to hear that the government of the North West Provinces has dealt a telling blow at the vile and odious publications which emanate from the native printing presses and are circulated far and wide over the country, amongst all classes and both sexes, and are to be found even in the hands of children beginning to read. Mr. Cairn, Inspector of schools, has been appointed Censor of the native press in the North West Provinces; and every book published or sold will have to receive his sanction and permission, under a heavy penalty. This is a measure worthy of a Christian government; and we hope that its conditions will be enforced with energy, integrity and vigilance. Now that we are upon the subject of objectionable books, we would beg to draw the attention of the government to those which comprise the native classics studied by its European servants when acquiring the languages of this country, and suggest that the list of those works would be much benefited by an expurgation of the revolting indecencies which disfigure them.—*Englishman, June* 4.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A. M. *Friday*, 13*th June*
BROACH.—Not received. Interruption.
BULSAR.—Do. do. do.
CANNANORE.—S. W. and cloudy.
COCHIN.—Not received.
GALLE.—Light and fine. Thermometer 82.
GOA.—Southerly light with heavy rain.
KOLAPORE.—N. W. strong with rain.
KURRACHEE.—Interruption.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Office closed.
MADRAS.—S. E. fine. Thermometer 89.
OOTACAMUND.—Not received.
PAUMBEN.—Thermometer 89.
SURAT.—Not received. Interruption.

BOMBAY ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society held in its Library Rooms on Thursday the 12th instant.

Present.—The Hon'ble W. E. Frere, *President* in the chair.

Vice-Presidents—M. Stovell, Esq., M. D. H. Newton, Esq., C. S.

Members.—Sir A. Grant, Bt.; A. K. Forbes, Esq., C. S.; J. Peet, Esq., M. D.; J. M. Knapp, Esq.; D. J. Kennelly, Esq.; Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett; W. Thom, Esq.; J. P. Hughlings, Esq.; Bhawoo Dajee, Esq.; Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.; M. Davidson, Esq.; Rao Sahib Visvanath Narayan Mandlik; Dadobah Pandoorung, Esq.; and G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M. D., *Officiating Secretary*.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Member elected.—The Hon'ble W. B. Tristram.

The letters to the Society having been read, and the donations presented, the report of the Committee of Management on Mr. Carter's resignation of the Secretaryship was read.

REPORT.
It is with great and unfeigned regret the Committee of Management have to announce the resignation by Mr. Carter of the office of Secretary to the Society, which he has filled for upwards of 15 years with so much benefit to the society and honor to himself.

It is unnecessary that the Committee of Management dilate to the members of the Society upon the advantages they have derived from Mr. Carter's services, for though it is generally believed that he is better known and appreciated by his varied discoveries in France, Italy, and Germany than he is here in Bombay, still he is well known and fully appreciated by all members of this Society, for in their company he laid aside that retiring modesty, which much to their loss prevented his being fully appreciated by those with whom he was not intimate.

The Society need not be told of his eminent discoveries. The last number of our journal contains a list of papers he has read to us amounting to some 67, a number which would make us ashamed of ourselves, but that none of us hope to vie with Mr. Carter. The Society will, however, bear with the Committee of Management if they give a short resume of Mr. Carter's labours.

His first geological observations were on the alluvium of the Indus, and the Eocene formation of the neighbourhood of Hydrabad in Sind. Driven from that country by ague, after a short residence at Mahableshwur he joined the Hon'ble Company's Brig *Palinurus*, in October 1845, then ordered on the survey of the coast of Arabia between Muscat and Aden. In the course of this expedition he clearly laid down the grand geological feature of Eastern Arabia,—Eocene strata, resting on cretaceous, and invaded by granite and serpentine rocks, the whole again disturbed by later trappean irruptions. On his return to Bombay he published his remarks on the litoral deposits of the Arabian Sea, in which the suggestion was made of the identity of the mineral resin found on the shores of Malabar with the Copal of Zanzibar and the Caffre coast.

He next turnd his attention to that interesting class of fossils named Foraminifera, to which the well-known nummulites of the nummulitic limestone (the stone chiefly used in the construction of the Pyramids) belong. In his papers on this object much new information of a highly important nature was given, and by them Mr. Carter's reputation in Europe was at once firmly established.

His next paper was on the Geology of the Island of Bombay, a problem of unusual intricacy to which he gave masterly solution. Amongst other results he fixed the situation, between the basalt of Malabar Hill and the underlying trap, of that fresh water formation in which Dr. Leith found so many organic remains.

In 1854 Mr. Carter gave us his "Summary of the Geology of India," which although partly conjectural in character, has since proved to be of great value. For by bringing together the scattered facts of Indian Geology and subjecting them even to a provisional classification, it has afforded a starting point for fresh discoveries. It was by the suggestions contained in this Summary that Major Keatinge was led to the examination of the neighbourhood of Bhagh, by which unmistakable proof was obtained of the presence of cretaceous strata on the Nerbudda. The same work had also a direct influence in stimulating the Geological Survey of India. The theory which it contains of the Oolitic Series, worked out under the three leading members, the Tarra, and Punna standstones, and the intermediate Katra shales. Although offered by Mr. Carter as merely tentative must always be regarded as one of the most decisive indications of his scientific sagacity.

The "Summary" was afterwards expanded into a thick Royal 8vo, volume, entitled "Geological papers on Western India," and containing a republication of all the author's more important papers connected with this particular subject.

Since then Mr. Carter has in Geology favoured the Society with occasional reports on specimens of rocks, brought from the Persian Gulf by Commander Constable, H. M.'s I. N., with a Summary of the valuable observations made by Assistant Surgeon Cook in the valley of Khelat; with remarks on the Island of Salsette, and with his paper entitled "Farther observations on the structure of the Foraminifera."

Mr. Carter's contributions to Zoology, Physiology, and Botany are very numerous, and their value has been acknowledged in Europe by all the recognised authorities on these subjects. Each paper is the enunciation of a discovery.

The first was on the Tapetum of the mammalia, in which he proved that the rainbows hues of that organ are due not to colouring matter, but to the structural arrangement of the fibre. His paper on the Mosquitoe for the first time, accurately described the anatomy of that insect.

His descriptions of the Fresh Water Sponges of Bombay excited the admiration of naturalists throughout Europe by whom Mr. Carter has ever since been acknowledged as an authority on the organization and vital phenomena of the lower forms of creation both in the vegetable and animal kingdoms.

In other papers he described the curious class of Fungi which invade the cells of algae, one genus of which has been called Phythium by Pringsheim the conjugations of Diatomaceal, and fecundation of the lower algae; the structure infusorial Protozoa in which he demonstrated a distinct muscular system, and the whole evolution of Lac insect (coccus Lacca) the mode of genesis and development of which had only been before obscurely noticed by Roxburgh.

In Botany the same felicity of discovery attended him, for in Arabia he had the fortune to find the true Frankincense tree of the ancients, for which Neibuhr had in vain sought, and which although fully described by Mr. Carter in 1847 has not yet been entered in the systematic catalogues of botanists. Mr. Carter also communicated many separate papers to the Society on the Geography, Ethnology and Antiquities of Southern Arabia. We trust that there is now some chance of his reproducing these papers, together with other results of his Arabian researches in geology and botany, under the form of a connected narrative of the expedition to which he was attached.

For these labours the Royal Society of London made him one of their Fellows, showing that they were well able to appreciate his discoveries and reward his merit. We have no such rewards to bestow. But it has occurred to the Committee of Management that by presenting Mr. Carter with the best microscope procurable they will enable him yet further to prosecute those studies in which he delights, and if he is thereby enabled to make further discoveries he will not, the Committee of Management hope, think the time he has passed with us either ill spent, or unrequited. The Committee therefore propose that a microscope which will cost Rs. 1000 be procured by subscription amongst the Members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and that it be presented with an appropriate inscription on it as a parting gift from the Society, of their late Secretary, Mr. Carter.

The Committee have already canvassed the members, and their application has been favourably received; but from a mistake in the circular the Committee are not able to declare that they feel sure the subscriptions will amount to the sum they require, though they have every confidence that, with the concurrence of the present meeting, they will be able to obtain the object proposed.

The Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett then moved "That the Society feel great and unfeigned regret at the resignation by Mr. Carter of the office of Secretary to the Society which he has filled for so many years with much benefit to the Society, and honour to himself;"

"That subscriptions be entered into to raise the sum of Rs. 1,000, to be presented to Mr. Carter with a request that he will obtain the best microscope procurable for that sum and accept it as mark of the regard and esteem in which he is held by the members of the B. B. R. Asiatic Society;" and

"That a copy of the above resolutions and of the Committee's Report be presented to Mr. Carter with the money subscribed."

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Dr. Knapp had great pleasure in seconding the resolutions. He had known Mr. Carter intimately for a long period, they having been fellow students at the London University from 1835 to 1837. Mr. Carter was even then universally recognised as a young man of great promise, and the report just read, proved this early promise to have been amply fulfilled.

The resolutions were unanimously carried.

The Honble President then moved that Mr. Carter be elected an *Honorary Member* of the Society. The proposition would meet with the unanimous approval of the Society, for no one could more deserve being made an *Honorary Member* than Mr. Carter, but the rules required that it should be formally supported by two other members before being put to the vote. The proposition being seconded by Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., and Mr. Alexander Kinlock Forbes, was unamiously carried.

It was then moved by Mr. Newton and Dr. Birdwood, and seconded by Dr. Peet and Mr. Bhawoo Dajee, and unanimously carried, that A. Kinlock Forbes, Esq., and Col. Dickenson be elected *Vice-Presidents, vice* Dr. Harkness and Colonel Turner, proceeded to Europe.

Mr. Newton then moved, seconded by Dhunjibhai Framjee, Esq., that Dr. Birdwood be elected *Secretary* to the Society, *vice* Mr. Carter, resigned, on his departure to Europe.

The proposition having been carried the following gentlemen were elected *Members of the Committee of Management* by ballot, *vice* Dr. Coles proceeded to Europe, Mr. Forbes elected *Vice-President*, and Dr. Birdwood elected *Secretary* viz:—

MAJOR DUNSTERVILLE.
J. A. BAUMBACH, ESQ.
F. SCOTT, ESQ., C. S.

There being no other business before the Society, the meeting adjourned to Thursday the 10*th proximo*.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Friday, 13th June 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

Mr. Henry Pearson, foreman blacksmith in the Dockyard, appeared to answer a complaint preferred against him for assaulting Mr. F. Cooper, engineer in the Gun Carriage Department.

Complainant on being sworn, said.—About three weeks ago I discovered that some wearing apparel had been taken from my house. About three days afterwards I discovered a small hole bored in the door leading into the sitting-room. On Saturday evening last at about 8 o'clock, a paper indicator which I had placed in a hole in the door fell down, the indicator having been removed. I ran to the top of the stairs and saw defendant descending the stairs: I called two witnesses, and I saw defendant pick up a coat, shirt and shoes. When on my premises he had no coat, shirt or shoes on. I followed him, he turned round and knocked me down. I called a sepoy and gave him in charge.

Cross-examined by defendant.—I had a stick in my hand eighteen inches long: the defendant took it from me. I did charge him with attempting to gouge me. At half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night it was planned to lock the defendant up and then to apply for a search warrant.

Manockjee Nowrojee said.—Last Saturday at about half-past seven o'clock in the evening at Colaba, I saw plaintiff running followed by defendant. Plaintiff was crying out sepoy! sepoy!! The plaintiff was then knocked down by the defendant on to a heap of stones, when he seized hold of him and struck him several times with a stick. Plaintiff struggled and got up and walked after the defendant, who turned round and struck him with a stick again.

Cross-examined.—The assault took place near my house. Plaintiff's house is about 60 yards off. I was in my own house at the window upstairs: I could see what was going on.

Yessoo Rama said.—The defendant assaulted the plaintiff at the time in question, near a shrine at Lower Colaba. The defendant caught him by the neck and pressed him against the wall and struck him with his fists. The defendant when a sepoy was called ran away. Plaintiff followed defendant and another sahib came and assaulted him, the defendant then knocked down the plaintiff in a low verandah. A police sepoy came and we removed defendant.

Another police sepoy was called who corroborated the latter portion of the last witness's evidence.

Mr. F. Newman, a boilermaker said.—On the evening in question a piece of paper fell into our sitting-room. I live with Mr. Cooper, we ran out and saw the defendant running away. I called to him and he came, without shirt or coat. I can't say if he had shoes on or not. Plaintiff ran out of into a gully. I followed him when the defendant struck Mr. Cooper on the shoulders with a stick. The defendant then threw him across a hedge. Plaintiff called out he is "gouging me." I immediately struck defendant to rescue plaintiff, and I succeeded in getting him away.

Cross-examined.—I saw a mark on plaintiff's eye, but I did not see the defendant attempt to gouge him. Mr. Cooper and I ran after him. When he was running plaintiff caught him first, I was four yards behind him in the gully. He struck plaintiff first, when plaintiff grappled with him. When I found the defendant gouging the man I caught hold of him to relieve the plaintiff. The defendant had plaintiff in his grip round the neck and body, and tore his trousers all down, there was blood on them. A door opens out of my room into Miss Pearson's. The partition between is seven or eight feet high. The door opens into her room, not into mine, and is fastened inside.

The defendant in his defence called two or three witnesses who stated that the defendant was struggling with some other Sahibs, but that they could not recognize them.

HIS WORSHIP said that the defendant must find two sureties in Rs. 250 each and himself in Rs. 500 to keep the peace for six calendar months.

THE LATE FATAL OCCURRENCE.—*Luddoo Narryan* was charged with driving his shigram in so careless and negligent a manner as to indicate a due regard for the safety of others and thereby knocking down and running over a woman named Aaye, from the injuries sustained thereby she has since died.

HIS WORSHIP fined the prisoner fifty rupees.

CAPTAIN AND PAYMASTER SMALES' DEFENCE.

(Continued from our Number of June 12.)

I CONSIDER the proposed condonation of the offence, if offence it was, illegalizes my arrest and trial. I do not desire to annoy Lieutenant Colonel Prior's feeling by a reference to the long arguments entered into, at each very lengthy interview. Lieut. Colonel Prior was desirous of being a peacemaker. All I sought was protection against the prosecutor's oppressive conduct towards me. This I explained to him; I disclaimed, as I now do, animosity; in fact my regimental position makes such a feeling an absurdity. I openly affirmed my conviction, that from the prosecutor's unmistakeable feelings of malice towards me, long displayed; what would care the prosecutor for my animosity, if I had any towards him; his towards me is dangerous. I felt convinced, that if he, the prosecutor thought he was right, and I was wrong, he never would have consented to allow Lieut. Colonel Prior to offer me to withdraw my letter. These sentiments I gave from the knowledge of the existence of written statements regarding my conduct having been obtained. My letter of the 26th February, therefore, unless of damage to the prosecutor, instead of myself, would be, of course, a desirable adjunct to this accumulation of evidence; and I think the Court will hardly consider it an unreasonable supposition on my part, that when I knew the prosecutor had stated in the presence of others, his desire, "to send me to the right-about," or "to get rid of me," that I did not entertain Lieut. Colonel Prior's proposals made with the knowledge of the prosecutor, as intended for my benefit, but for that of himself. If, as I stated in my opening address, my letter of the 26th February was of such a character, as to admit of its being withdrawn, falsehood, malice and insubordination fall at once to the ground. The offer to me to withdraw that letter was a condonation, or pardon of the offence, if offence it was; and the very fact of the Court declining to permit me to put a question to Major General Farrell, indicated the danger of his reply. The Major General has, however, in his other reply, admitted quite enough to support my argument, "he was not aware of such a proposal having been made." Let us consider, taken from the evidence of Lieut. and Adjutant FitzSimon, what was the real nature of the prosecutor's offer to condone with me: my letter of the 26th February, the very fact of which annihilates at once of the idea of any breach of discipline, or any act of insubordination on my part; and the perfect illegality, on the part of the prosecutor, subsequently to charge me with any offence of the kind, or of attempting to try me upon any such charge. We read 19th day's proceedings: Lieut. and Adjutant FitzSimon states: "Lieut. Colonel Prior was to make certain proposals to the Paymaster relative to the withdrawal of his letter of the 26th February last, but Lieut. Colonel Crawley made a proviso, that no arrangements were to be concluded without his first approving them." This is followed, 20th day:—"All I know is that Colonel Prior went with Colonel Crawley's concurrence." Then question from prosecutor—"Did you hear me give my concurrence to Colonel Prior that he should go to the prisoner? Answer—Yes, under certain restrictions. Question—What restrictions? Answer—That he, the Paymaster, should withdraw his letter, to which Colonel Crawley concurred, but told Colonel Prior nothing was to be determined on, until he knew of it, and consented to it." These are the true merits of the case. My first interview with Lieutenant Colonel Prior was on the 1st March, when he asked me to withdraw my letter of the 26th February, as he considered it was a very serious affair: that he would not hurry me to a decision; that he would call on me the following day. He did call, Sunday, the 2nd May; he remained with me for at least one hour. At this interview, I enquired, "Have you been sent to me by Colonel Crawley?" Colonel Prior replied, "I have not exactly been sent, but Colonel Crawley is fully aware that I am calling on you on the subject of your withdrawing your letter." Nothing came of that interview. On the following morning, Monday, 3rd March, Colonel Prior wrote me a note, asking me to call on him. I did so. At that interview, Colonel Prior began: "Well, I have seen Colonel Crawley this morning about your affairs." I interrupted him, by asking again, "Am I to understand that you have an authority from Colonel Crawley to make any proposals to me about my letter of the 26th February?" Colonel Prior replied, "Well, Colonel Crawley has left it to me to arrange if you withdraw your letter of the 26th February; I think I can arrange it all between you." I replied, "How can I withdraw my letter, after such complaints as I have made? What guarantee have I that Colonel Crawley will not continue the same conduct I complain of?" Colonel Prior replied, "Oh, if any thing of the kind goes on again, (meaning the written statements &c., of which I had complained,) come to me, and I will see into it." I then read a memo., which I took from my pocket; copy I now read to the Court. Colonel Prior replied, "Well, I am not authorised to make any definite arrangements; I will see Colonel Crawley again." I had no further direct communication with Colonel Prior on the subject. I met a mutual fried a day or two after, who informed me that Colonel Prior said, "He should wash his hands of the whole affair, and have nothing further to do with it." After all this, how the prosecutor could attempt to charge me, as he has done, upon my letter of 23th February, other authority must decide. I believe it to be entirely to law. If I have committed an offence, subjected myself to be tried now, I had done so then; and it was consequently out of the power and jurisdiction of the prosecutor, to prove a charge against me, *de-facto*, not for the offence committed, but because I would not consent to allow him to condone it with me, unaccompanied by a guarantee from him, not to repeat his oppressive conduct towards me. Any person committing an offence, subjecting him to trial, and deserving of punishment, cannot have it placed before him as optional, whether he shall be tried for such offence, or whether he shall not. The offender, if offender he be, cannot expiate his offence by a simple acknowledgment of it.

Here we come to the merit, advantage, and justice of a Court of Enquiry, as adverted to in my opening address. Had a Court of Enquiry been held, the prosecutor would have testified, and I should have done likewise, as to what had taken place, each producing our individual witnesses. But summarily hurrying me to trial, without enquiry, my evidence goes for nothing, and the prosecutor, be he even so guilty, gains an advantage, neither just or equitable, for his evidence tells against me, giving him an advantage, by one over any evidence I may bring.

The prosecutor and Deputy Judge Advocate may be of opinion, I believe they are, that if the Court acquit me of the three counts of the charge, which looking at the evidence I think they cannot fail to do, they might convict me of insubordination, for having written my letter of 26th February. Were such a course pursued, it would be clearly contrary to law. First, because I am not tried for having written the letter, but for writing certain paragraphs, affirmed to be false and malicious, which paragraphs, if not false, are not malicious; and if neither false or malicious, cannot be insubordinate.

I believe the course pursued towards me to have been clearly illegal from beginning to end, arising from the prosecutor's misdirection of those in authority; the course pursued by the Deputy Judge Advocate, in aiding, as he has done, the prosecutor, in his prosecution, to be without precedent.

The social and moral question, to which a reference has been made, during this trial, demands, I think, something more than a cursory remark, inasmuch as it has been proved by evidence, to have been the very first source of misunderstanding that took place between the prosecutor and myself. I do not refer to it as in the case of the prosecutor in his references to line gear, wine and mess bills, discussions upon sanitary questions with the Surgeon &c., with a view to vindicate "my character." On this subject, I fain hope, that my character requires no vindication. I had hoped the Court would have permitted me to bring before them some, apparent at first sight, irrelevant matter, to prove the animus and hostility of the prosecutor towards me, or to prove as it were, that I was *compelled*, in self-defence and for protection, to commit the offence, if offence it is, of which I am now accused; as no defence, it is said, can be so complete, as for a prisoner to prove, that he was compelled to commit the act of which he is accused [Vide page 17, Art. 82, Guidance for Courts Martial.] It would appear, I humbly submit, that the Court permitted these sentiments to guide the style of investigation, as to cross-examination of witnesses, &c. by the prosecutor. He was allowed to endeavor to prove provocation, as a justification for acts, he had accused me of having falsely affirmed, and as he said, to vindicate his character; but when I made a somewhat similar attempt [Vide 23rd day's proceedings] *seventeen questions from me were at once summarily rejected*. On this occasion, provocation, as a means of vindication by me, was pronounced irrelevant. Other numerous instances, of a similar kind, occurred during the trial. I do not question the Court's judgment; it may be the correct one; but having permitted the latitude of provocation, as justification for the prosecutor, *who was not on his trial* I have felt, that provocation, as justification, was not without precedent, as a plea for the prisoner, *who was*. Having then precluded, in the ordinary course of the trial, from pleading, by evidence, this justification, or provocation, I respectfully hope to be pardoned, availing myself of the only opportunity I have had, the one that now presents itself for doing so.

I go then to the social and moral question, as the main spring from which arose the prosecutor's harsh and unusual proceedings towards me, which led me to seek an enquiry into his conduct. If we read the evidence of Surgeon Turnbull, 16th day, we there find the prosecutor as having "pointed in a very marked manner towards the confidential tin box, and said, if he chose to rake up that tin box, there were few officers in the regiment whose antecedents would bear scrutiny." What brought about such an unusual remark from the commanding officer? It was the social and moral question. Certain officers had, out of friendship to their commanding officer, myself among the number, felt it to be due to him, the prosecutor, to give certain indications of certain facts, impugning the social and moral position of a certain party. We were thanked. [Vide Surgeon Turnbull's evidence, 16th day] What follows, was not what under ordinary circumstances might have been expected. Feelings of friendship towards the prosecutor, which had been received with thanks, were suddenly converted into grounds for the most harsh and unusual proceedings. We were called up, and informed that the antecedents of most of the officers in the regiment, were of that exceptionable character, proved by the contents of the tin box, that it were better for us to be silent on any subject affecting our social position. This notification was not received as in any way just, or called for, and it ended in the prosecutor at once commencing towards me, the most unusual proceedings, I think possible; I was to *be got rid of; sent to the right-about*. First came the written statement called for, from a Serjeant, relative to a conversation that took place between the prosecutor and myself, in his, the prosecutor's, own house. This followed immediately after the social question. Then came my arrest at Ahmednuggur, because my mode of conducting the issue of public money, did not meet the views of Captain Renshaw, although carried out according to Regimental order. This matter was disposed of by His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, who ruled the arrest as uncalled for. I was then placed in the confidential report, in company with other officers, who have been referred to in evidence before this Court, if not on the actual day, within a day or two of the prosecutor bearing public testimony before the Court of Enquiry, that my public and professional conduct, met with his entire approbation. *He did bear that testimony*, for it was from that testimony His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, ever ready to protect those who have not been fairly dealt with, expresses his "regret, at receiving the papers connected with the arrest of Captain Smales." [Vide His Excellency's minute referred to, dated 25th November 1861.] Then followed a series of statements, referred to by Quarter Master Wooden in evidence, before this Court. Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitz-Simons and Quarter Master Wooden, gave open and legitimate statements; Captain Renshaw is believed to have furnished his information as in the character of a listener. Then came the examination of my Clerk. Stoppage of leave &c., with a tone and style of address, evidencing unmistakable hostility of purpose. I was long cognizant of the prosecutor having expressed his desire "to get rid of me." I was long cognizant of a system of written statements, and espionage on my conduct; but when I found statements being taken, unknown to me, (the moment I had left the Orderly Room, conversations that had taken place, on public business, and that from individuals whose presence I was in ignorance of, I considered it beloved me) to take some steps to bring matters to an issue. It was degrading to my position: I was not deserving it. I was living, as I stated in my letter of the 26th February, on the verge of a mine, ready at any time to explode. *So long as this secret system of written statements continued*, all I could write, availed nothing. Those in authority might be furnished with statements, [vide the evidence of Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon] prepared to the hand of the writer, evidencing impropriety on my part, to which I could afford no explanation, as I was in ignorance of their contents. I was in ignorance even as to, from whom, *or how*, they were obtained: the proceeding was unworthy the manner these statements were obtained. The only course then left open to me for self-protection, was, to place on record certain facts, an investigation into which became absolutely necessary. Hence the attempt to condone with me my letter of the 26th February, for declining which, I have been arraigned for insubordination, falsehood, and malice.

Had I consented to withdraw my letter, unconditionally, of the 26th February, I should not now be before this Court. I should not now be pleading "*Not Guilty*" to the charge of insubordination, falsehood, and malice. When I inform this Court, that it is now only wanting about five months, when it will be thirty-two years, since I had the honor to enter the public service as an officer, it will not be attempted to argue that I am one of those who have been only accustomed to "*honied and silvery tones*." I am not one of those "unaccustomed to control" [vide the prosecutor's opening statement]: but I confess I have been unaccustomed, and the officers of the 6th Dragoons, as a body, appear to be the same, to such harsh and unusual proceedings as practised by prosecutor, for complaining of which, I have been placed on my trial. Had this "system" of written secret statements, not been carried on, an enquiry would long since have been obtained, and then the real state of affairs would have been known. That the officers of the Inniskilling Dragoons, were disunited as a body of officers and gentlemen; that constant quarrels before and after the prosecutor took command had existed [vide 17th day's proceedings]; Riding Master Malone's evidence; two-thirds of the officers of the entire regiment have come forward to deny, and have openly and unreservedly testified it is not the case; and, therefore, all the prosecutor's ranking up the tin box, of Colonel Shute's Legacy, will neither degrade the regiment, or the body of officers composing it, neither will it injuriously effect its previous commanders. It must have been intended as such, for it tended in no sort of way to support the charge against me, neither do I think it evidences "any insubordinate spirit on my part. No greater proof of the injustice of these written statements, legitimately and illegitimately taken, could be adduced, than the mere perusal of the evidence before this Court Martial: for it is not for one moment to be imagined that, unaccompanied by some sort of an attempt at proof, the charge and its three counts against me, would ever have met approval of higher authority. Now, had a Court of Enquiry been held, we should have heard how these statements had been obtained, from whom, and who prepared them. On the question of musters, harsh language, and duelling, no two opinions, I presume, will be found. A Court of Enquiry would, therefore, have been as beneficial to the prosecutor, as it would have been for myself, unless the prosecutor really was impressed with an idea that the antecedents of the officers of the Inniskilling Dragoons was such from statistics from the tin box, statistics never "raked up" by any previous commander, that truth was not their guide. If for an officer to complain that his commanding officer is endeavouring, secretly, to work his ruin, be constructed into insubordination, falsehood, and malice, the position of an officer would indeed be an uncertain one.

Had the Court permitted *me* to prove justification, I would have shewn them how this secret system has been carried on regarding me. The Quarter Master had told them, how a copy of a statement was sent to him as a guide, and how he honorably declined to use it. *He was not seated behind a pillar*; when he heard the conversation he was to convey it to writing. The Adjutant would have told, had he been permitted to answer my questions, how the prosecutor stood over him, in the prosecutor's own house, in presence of the Quarter Master, Dictionary in hand, to assist in the preparation of a statement, and to explain terms, and dictating what was desired should be introduced into these statements. He would have told the Court, all about Serjeant Marshall's statement; how that was obtained, and for what purpose; he would have told the Court, how Serjeant Marshall, when he went to hospital, was made as it were, a prisoner, and orders given that neither a Magistrate, or myself, were to visit him, in case I might ascertain any thing connected with the proceedings referring to his statements. [Vide statement herewith, No. 5.] The Court would have heard how it was brought to my notice Captain Renshaw following me about, when I was engaged on duty in the barracks; many little matters would have been elicited by examination and cross-examination, that would have proved to the Court, that since the moral and social discussion, *mine* has not been a position in any way to be envied. The time may arrive yet, when these matters may come to light.

Again, the Adjutant would have informed the Court how he was ordered to canvass the regiment, in the barracks, and did canvass it on Sunday, the 6th of April, to find out what men there were who would come forward to swear they had seen the prosecutor on muster parades; abundant evidence has been adduced to prove he never attended. The Adjutant would have told the Court the style of evidences the prosecutor did obtain by that canvass out of the entire regiment—two Serjeants and two Privates. I made no canvass, but I have been accused of tampering with the best men in the regiment, who spoke the truth, falsely. If I secure an acquittal, of which I have no fear, it will merely be a realization of what I stated in my opening address, "Truth ever does prevail." It is a curious coincidence, how Captain Renshaw and Lieutenant Davies, the only two real evidences for the prosecution, escaped the prosecutor's searching enquiries as to reprimand from higher authority. Quarrels, delinquencies &c., these must be the bright and honorable exceptions, referred to by the prosecutor on the 24th day's proceedings, for hardly any one else have escaped. I trust, however, I may be pardoned informing the Court, that by a minute of His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, under date the 25th November last, the conduct of both these officers, in connection with their conduct towards me, was animadverted on in the most serious manner; with Lieutenant Davies it was indicated that truth was not considered as the most prominent element in his statement, and it was from that very absence of truth, in connection with this affair, that the prosecutor cancelled the nomination of Lieutenant Davies, as Acting Adjutant to a wing of the regiment, then about to proceed from Head Quarters.

I could, did time permit, and I think it almost due alike out of respect to the Court, as in justice to myself, to refer specially to some of the cross-examinations on the part of the prosecutor, and to some of the evidence on the prosecution: but I fear the Court's displeasure, were I to trespass upon them. I humbly trust, however, that a searching scrutiny into this evidence will not escape them. Lieutenant Bennett's evidence, however, I hope to be pardoned again referring to, as it appears, upon a careful perusal, so strange, so inexplicable. In explanation of his evidence on the 6th day, he says on the following day: "But as both those parades were, in general, watering order, and on two consecutive days &c., and both exactly alike, with the exception of the roll-call, I think I may have been mistaken in the day, that is, I may have mistaken the general watering parade of the 30th April for the muster of the 1st of May." Looking at this evidence dispassionately, it has been a fatal mistake, whichever way it is taken: for in stating that he did *not* see the prosecutor on the 1st May, because he, the witness, was not there himself, but *did* see him on the 30th April. The prosecutor has himself produced a witness to prove, that he was on a parade: he, the prosecutor, has sworn he never attended. Again, the similarity in the parades, there is not the remotest: it is not alone, as Lieutenant Bennett, says, the absence of roll-call, as the only difference, there is not a shadow of similarity. On a muster parade, the men come on the parade, and move from it, mounted; they do not stand to their horses; this is of rare occurrence; there are officers' chargers and various other points of duty.

A perusal of this evidence is most distressing; it will make a solemn, and lasting impression on my mind, for if the prosecutor had produced one or two more of the same description of witnesses, and I had not been in possession of a regimental order book, for I had no access to order books as the prosecutor had, for he took every book, likely for reference, out of the orderly room, up to his own house, to prevent the possibility of a reference. If I had not, I say, happened to have an order book, where would have been my Commission? my guilt would have been proved by persons, who were themselves ignorant of every fact connected with the subject.

Looking at the animus and hostility of the prosecutor displayed towards all the evidences for the defence since they have given their evidence, had one of my witnesses given such an evidence as Lieutenant Bennett has done throughout, not alone on the question of the 1st May and 30th April, escape would have been hopeless; it would have been followed by charges; their ruin would have been sealed.

Knowing as all do who have had the honor and privilege of serving under His Excellency Sir William Mansfield's command, the undeviating course of justice and sympathy His Excellency at all times displays to those subordinate to his command; knowing as I do full well that there is not one single member of this Court but will do to me, as he desires to be done by, my greatest source of regret is, that I have innocently been the cause of so much trouble to the Court: so much annoyance and anxiety to those in higher authority. I await the result, without fear or trembling, feeling that my conduct, in all that has been brought under the notice of this Court, has been such, not to tarnish my character as a British officer, to damage, or lower my professional reputation, as a Paymaster, or to affect me in any way as a gentleman.

I conclude. Seldon, if ever so, do I think it possible that any officer could have entered upon, and gone through such a protracted and painful trial as that which has fallen to my lot: unaided, and alone, have I sat, day after day, week after week, without the remotest indication of a shadow even of sympathy for my position. I entered upon the trial with feelings, that an evident impression existed of my guilt, and with the full knowledge that the prosecutor had left no stone unturned to impress all he knew, with the malignity of my disposition, the unforgivingness of my nature. I have sat, as I said, unaided, while the prosecutor has enjoyed the ability and experience of the Deputy Judge Advocate, who, from having assisted the prosecutor in the preparation of the charge, has gone as it were shoulder to shoulder with the prosecutor in order to ensure a conviction.

If we read the Judge Advocate's remarks, 10th day's proceedings, what were they intended for? Merely to give an unfavourable impression towards me, as the prisoner. It was sufficient under the circumstances, if I attempted to produce the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry, that he then gave his legal opinion and experience. I had never questioned the authority of His Excellency Sir William Mansfield: no officer more highly venerates and esteems, (I have reasons for doing so) His Excellency's judgments and opinions than myself: but it is competent in the very humblest individual to appeal, and still not be considered disrespectful, to the highest of all military authorities, on all matters connected with his own interest. If we read page 57, Guidance for Courts Martial, we find nothing there laid down, indicative for a Judge Advocate to aid in the prosecution, which by his constant and lengthened interviews with the prosecutor, I grieve to feel he has done in the present case. Had I attempted lengthened visits to the Judge Advocate, or asked for such from him, what reply should I have justly received?

The prosecutor has asked one of my witnesses, whether he had "enjoyed my hospitality during the sitting of this Court." I shall not ask, what line of conduct, he, the prosecutor, has pursued in this respect himself. I could tell him if I desire so to do.

All these advantages I grant to the prosecutor willingly, knowing, as I do, and having the fullest possible assurance, that every member of this Court will judge me, not by the animus of the prosecutor, but by the evidence of the witnesses, the true and sterling merits of the truth elicited, and that the charge, and nothing but the charge, will be brought to bear, in their minds, when their verdict is decided on. I, therefore, with the greatest possible confidence, retire from my defence, leaving myself confidently in their hands, and with every possible respect, I tender to them my grateful acknowledgments.

(Signed) THOMAS SMALES,
Paymaster, 6th Dragoons.

Mhow, 16th May 1862.—*Deccan Herald, June 11.*

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for trial this day.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE IN COURT.

19 John Smith and others trading, &c. *vs.* Andrew Boyd. (Part heard).

D. P. Bramhall *vs.* Pallonjee Jeewanjee.

BEFORE FULL COURT.

Demurrer for Argument.

Cosme Damiao Pinto *vs.* Captain G. C. Evezard.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE THE PUISNE JUSTICE IN CHAMBERS.

70 Abdool Cadur Habibbhoy, and another *vs.* Cawndass Narrondass, and others.

71 Mansing Bhowaneysing *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway Company.

73 William Sim, trading &c. *vs.* Lalljee Hemraz.

EQUITY SIDE.

Causes for hearing this day.

1 The Administrator General of Bombay *vs.* Shapoorjee Nesserwanjee. For hearing.

2 Jettabhoy Khooshall *vs.* Vurdmon Poonsey. For hearing.

3 Dorabjee Burjorjee *vs.* Soobhadrabaee, widow, &c. For hearing.

4 Dongerseydass Goolraz *vs.* Suddaram Hurmookroy For hearing.

SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

THE following Cases are set down for hearing in the Court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut on Monday the 16th June 1862:—

Special Appeal No. 18 of 1861.—Surat.—Byramjee Maneckjee *vs.* Juverchund Hirachund.

Special Appeal No. 56 of 1861.—Surat.—Deepchund Kesreebhaee *vs.* Suroopchund Nemchund.

Special Appeal No. 91 of 1861.—Ahmednuggur.—Anajee bin Kasbeeba *vs.* Hurkoo Wd. Gondjee, and Sugoo Wd. Jubajee.

Special Appeal No. 93 of 1861.—Ahmednuggur.—Bujaba Wd. Raghoba Kusar *vs.* Anundee, wife of Bujaba Kasar.

Special Appeal No. 94 of 1861.—Khandeish.—Sudoo Wd. Jowjee *vs.* Magho Wd. Bundoo.

Special Appeal No. 125 of 1861.—Konkun.—Manick and Bala Dhurmunjee *vs.* Domingo Wd. Francis Pirel.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Friday, 13th June 1862.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Crustna Nuga vs. *Henry White.*

THIS was an action for the recovery of Rs. 159, being the balance of a promissory note for Rs. 300 given by the defendant, and for interest on the same amounting to Rs. 90, as well as for money lent.

Mr. Nesserwanjee appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Barton, for the defendant.

The plaintiff, a marwarree, produced the promissory note which the defendant had passed to him. He stated that the defendant did not pay as he had promised. The Rs. 300 was to have been paid by instalments of Rs. 50 monthly. The instalments were not regularly paid upon which interest at the rate of ten rupees a month was demanded according to agreement. The defendant had paid altogether Rs. 250, but only the first instalment had been paid at the stipulated time, the other sum had been paid by Rs. 20 and Rs. 40 at different times. The defendant had always been applied to for the interest but had never paid any. He told witness that he was indebted in a very large amount, and that he would pay the whole of the interest when the principal was paid.

Mr. Barton said that the defendant had been sued on the balance of a promissory note, but in reality there was no balance. Rs. 250 had been paid to the plaintiff, and the balance of Rs. 50 had been tendered to him in the presence of a witness, which he had refused. He contended that they were not sued for the interest but for the balance of the note. When the plaintiff, refused to accept the last 50 Rs. he took out a summons against the defendant, who immediately paid the money into Court. The learned gentlemen said that the note had been paid. The defendant borrowed from the plaintiff Rs. 300 which he was to repay by instalments at the rate of Rs. 50 monthly, the whole to be paid in six months, if he failed he was to pay interest.

HIS HONOR.—It was understood that the note was to have been repaid by instalments of Rs. 50 monthly, but except the first instalment, the whole of the payments were in arrear, interest was due from the very first default. When the 50 Rs. were tendered it was no legal tender, as it was clear that the defendant had to pay Rs. 10 for not keeping up his payment on every 50 Rs. he was in arrear.

The plaintiff had no witness to prove that he had advanced the defendant the fifteen rupees.

Mr. Barton said that the case for the defence was that of a needy man who had got into the clutches of these Marwarries. His client was an ignorant, but honest man, and the way he had been let in to this liability was disgraceful. The facts of the case were that he got Rs. 200 and gave a promissory note for Rs. 300, and he thought very properly that he was paying the plaintiff most handsomely by giving him Rs. 100 for the loan of Rs. 300 for six months. He never supposed that he had to pay interest. He had paid Rs. 250 by instalments and had gone and tendered the balance of Rs. 50 to the plaintiff, which he refused to take. There never had been a word about interest.

HIS HONOR observed that unless it was specially agreed that there should be no interest charged, he was of opinion that interest would have to be paid.

Mr. Barton.—My client is an honest man, and I don't want to quibble about it; but if your Honor is constrained to give a verdict against him, I hope that you will make it payable by the smallest possible instalments. The note said nothing about the penalty to pay an interest of ten rupees a month, but merely a penalty of ten rupees for default of payment of the instalment.

The defendant was then called and examined by *Mr. Barton*: he stated that he admitted the note for which he had only received Rs. 200, the plaintiff telling him that he would have to sign a promissory note for Rs. 300. He was not told anything about a penalty; and had never received the fifteen rupees said to have been advanced to him by the plaintiff. The plaintiff had never demanded any penalty of him when he paid him these instalments. Had paid Rs. 250 and was anxious to complete the payments, and accordingly took the 50 Rs. to him for that purpose and tendered it to the plaintiff in the presence of a European Constable, but he refused to accept it. He had never been told anything about interest on the note, but had considered that the 100 Rs. was for interest. The plaintiff had never made any demand on him but had summoned him at once to this Court. The money, Rs. 50, was paid into Court the same day on which the summons was received.

HIS HONOR in giving judgment said, that the only question to decide was, what were the rights of the plaintiff in this promissory note. The defendant said that he had not heard the note read over to him when he signed it, but the presumption was that a man knew what he was signing. The defendant seemed to be under the impression that the 100 Rs. was to cover the interest. Interest was mentioned in the note. The 300 Rs. was to be paid by instalments at Rs. 50 a month within six months. No person could read the note carefully cut what would see what was meant. The instalments were to be paid at the rate of 50 Rs. a month, and if the defendant failed to keep up the payment he was to pay the interest of ten Rupees on every 50 Rs. he was in default. He had failed to keep up his payments and therefore he was liable to pay for the five instalments he had allowed to run into arrear. The defendant had tendered the last 50 Rs. which the plaintiff did not think fit to receive as he considered that he had other claims upon him. His Honor was opinion that the plaintiff should have taken the 50 Rs. when offered by the defendant. Therefore he would not be entitled to costs on that amount. He was entitled to ten rupees for each default which would to 50 Rs. instead of 90 Rs. Therefore the verdict would be for the plaintiff for Rs. 100 and costs on 50 Rs. only, to be paid by instalments of 20 Rs. per month.

Mr. Nesserwanjee.—Does your Honor certify for costs.

HIS HONOR.—Certainly not!

INDIAN.

SATTARA.

WE learn by a letter from Sattara that His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere arrived there on the morning of the 10th inst. It is not known yet how long His Excellency will remain there.

On Monday last that station was visited with a heavy storm of thunder and rain.—*Poona Observer, June 12.*

BENGAL.

WE understand that the report of the Sub-Committe of the Directors of the Assam Company for enquiry into the charges against their late Chairman and Maanaging Director, has been sent in to the Board; that they have decided not to publish it here; and that it is to be referred to the Directorate in London for instructions. A course more injudicious, or more injurious to all parties concerned, and to the public interests, cannot well be conceived. The charges against Messrs. Mackey and Carter preferred in Mr. Judge's letter are definite enough. The Sub-Committee comprised an able legal member and two experienced merchants. Mr. Mackey had legal assistance in the investigation, whilst Mr. Carter refused to recognize their competency to make the investigation. There is but one conclusion to be drawn from the refusal of the Board of Directors to make public the proceedings of their Committee, or to take upon themselves the responsibility of any action upon their report One of the accused has made the best defence he could, the other has suffered judgment by default, and that judgment must have been against them. Further we note that the Secretary of the Company retains his position; yet according to Mr. Judge's charge that functionary must have been not only acquainted with, but a consenting party to fraudulent transactions extending over many months. It may be expedient for the Directorate to tolerate such proceedings, but it is, in the absence of all explanation, highly discreditable in the eyes of the outer world. It is something new even in the history of Joint Stockeries to see a responsible official submitting to falsification of documents in his charge, at the dictation of individual members of his Board, and biding his time until matters get so bad that they *must* come out; and yet retaining his position after they have come out. We apprehend that in such a case also, though it may be expedient to hold a situation on such terms, it would be better in the long run to accept the temporary inconvenience of declining the extra-official performances required. There is no safety for the public in Joint Stock Associations whilst Directors and Secretaries put themselves mutually in the other's power by co-operation and connivance in such transactions as Mr. Judge must now be taken to have brought home against Messrs. Mackey and Carter. We suppose the Sub-Committee may say that their publication of their proceedings would subject them to actions for libel. Possibly; but if we argue rightly from the silence of the Directors, not with any fear of damages. The same fear might more reasonably keep us silent about this and many another disreputable transactions. The Sub-Committee shift the onus on the Calcutta Board of Directors, who shoulder it off upon the London Board, and meantime the scandal will die out;—perhaps. To the public, and especially to the shareholders, the whole proceedings must be most unsatisfactory. The public have no security against like tranactions in other quarters; and the shareholders no certainty that they know the worst of their position with such compliant officials and considerate Directors. To prevent such accidental confusion of names as has already occurred, pending the reference to London, the Assam Company had better be called the Assam Company (Doubtful), and the general public will, pending the same reference, probably look cautiously upon the shares of other Companies whose Directorates bear the names of Messrs. D. C. Mackey and T. E. Carter. Pending the same event we presume the threatened actions against the *Hurkaru* for libel in this matter will be held over. In any other case we shall look for service also, for though we demurred to the manner in which our contemporary urged the public interest in the case before any possible defence could have been put in, the event proves the soundness of his conviction that it would not do to leave so disgraceful a series of transactions to be snugly wrapped up in Sub-Committee and handed over to the London Board to be comfortably and finally locked away in the Assam Company's skeleton closet; and the key therof lost forthwith.—*Englishman, June 3.*

THE HIGH COURT.—J. Paxton Norman, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed a Judge of the High Court, and has left England to join his appointment.—*Indian Empire, June 4.*

WE regret to learn that Captain Malleson, of the Finance Department, is about to proceed to the Neilgherries on Medical Certificate.—*Hurkaru, June 5.*

MADRAS.

CALICUT TO COCHIN.—The train starts from Beypore at a rather early hour in the morning, and as the seven miles from Calicut is too long a journey to put off to the morning, I left the town late in the evening per muncheel, and arrived about ten o'clock at the Beypoor Bungalow. I found the two rooms tenanted, and only sufficient space in the verandah available for my wants; so without much grumbling I had a shake down here, and was tolerably comfortable. This is all very well for a single man, but for a family the annoyance would be most serious. A tolerably sized hotel is urgently required near, if not in, Beypore.

We started half an hour after time, with a heavy load of third class passengers, and reached Puttamby a little before nine. I hoped to have found necessary convenience here, but was sadly disappointed, and at last had to agree to the exhorbitant demand, of the driver of a common native bandy, for the transit to Chetwye, some four and twenty miles distant.

The Ponany river is close at hand, and we crossed over its now sandy bed without difficulty. Puttamby proper is some three miles from the station, at least I concluded that must be the village as none nearer was to be seen; and about a mile still further on is a public Bungalow, a decent place enough, but wretchedly provided. With no little difficulty I obtained some water, milk, rice, and fowl by instalments; and, as is usual under the circumstances, my appetite was gone long before a meal was served up. The obtusity of bungalow peons and servants is something quite original in its way; and one cannot help feeling surprise that in spite of their ministering to the capricious wants of all kinds of travelling folk, they hardly ever know what to do unless directed beforehand.

The road to Kunnunkollum, the next bungalow, passes through some bold and picturesque, but barren country. Shaded by banyan, mango, tamarind, and jack fruit trees, the immediate vicinity of the highways with the avenues in front and rear, are pleasing enough, but the absence of any vegetation on the laterite hillocks on each hand, and the scanty herbage on the coarse soil washed by the rains from the rocks into the little village and lowlands impart a nakedness to the landscape which the want of hamlets and people serve to render very noticeable. But after ten miles or so, the country becomes more fertile; the copses of cocoanut, palmyra and banana trees indicate the neighbourhood of some village; and the paddy fields now dry, and patched up, covering a wide valley between some unimportant rocky elevations, prepare us for finding more life than we have seen in the desolate road just passed over.

Kunnunkollum is a curious little town consisting of one long street due east and west, half the street being on the steep incline of one hill, and the remainder on the slope of a contiguous acclivity. The shops are of a very primitive character, but the bazaar is plentifully supplied, clean, and well attended. The Church Mission Parsonage and Church occupy the crest of a hill considerably above the town, and enjoy cool breezes during the greater part of the year. But I can hardly fancy that the situation is healthy as the land winds come sweeping through the Paulghaut gap from the Carnatic, charged with the accumulated heat and miasma of a very hot part of the country; and without great care this must be prejudicial to an European constitution. The view is extensive, and beautiful, though wanting in striking features, and monotonous after a while; and for six months the sea breezes penetrate thus far inland, and the land wind is overcome during the day. But the other and latter half of the year, land winds, and little or no sea-breezes are experienced.

The Church, built from a design by one of the Missionaries, is a neat and pretty edifice. It is constructed entirely of laterite stone, which admits of careful masonry, and when plastered will certainly be as cool as it is commodious. The pulpit, font, reading desk, and altar rails are the gifts of various gentlemen—who have passed through the village, and been interested in the Mission. The church as it stands cost some Rupees 4,000, of which Rupees 3,500 were collected by the Pastor here, the balance of Rupees 500 being granted in the Jubilee year by the Society, who on that special occasion allowed exceptions to their usual practice of not contributing toward building funds. Near to the Mission hill, is a large monastery or Roman Catholic Institution of a similar description. I presume it is the centre also of some mission field. It is painful to observe with what facility the priests of an opposite faith raise means for the erection of spacious churches, and parsonages all over the country, and collect around them large flocks of people, whilst the progress of our own Societies is comparatively slow.

The vineyard is large enough, but the labourers are few; and consequently one Missionary undertakes the charge of a district larger than Surrey and half as populous. It is amazing the work they get through, travelling about from one village to another, preaching, baptizing, marrying, burying, teaching, and encouraging, arguing with bigoted heathens, persuading those of weak resolution, toiling day by day in and around their station, and also translating, and otherwise employing their leisure in practical study for the general welfare of the land. The servant of every native who cares to call, administering to a wounded or diseased body or soul, often to both together, and patiently waiting for years the conversion which they so perseveringly strove to promote. We may well feel proud of our Missionaries and regret that the work is not more sub-divided than can be the case at present. The native ministers are beginning to do much of the Mission work of a district, and with credit, and some people are hopeful of their finally rendering the presence of an European overseer unnecessary; but this, however convenient, is not likely, I trust, ever to be the opinion of the Societies; for with all proper respect for the native clergy, it is certain that they are no more competent to undertake self-government, than their brethren in other parts of India. With the best qualities of the most honestly disposed native, there is seldom added that orderly, systematic, wide-viewed mind which is absolutely necessary to the administration of large affairs.

I proceeded to Chowghaut early in the morning, and passed through that village. A few cadjan huts, distant from one another, and scattered on each side of a sandy road, one or two plastered mud houses, a forest of cocoanut trees in the vicinity, and a thicket of tulip and banana trees in the foreground, with the usual enlivenment of lazy and obese natives, naked urchins, and yelling pariah dogs, comprise the not peculiar charms of this hot little place. A large trade is now carried on here in cocoanut oil, yarn, fibre and coprah, and judging from the appearance of the inhabitants of the town, I imagine it is profitable.

The single line of the telegraph supported on some very scraggy white-ant-eaten poles, attracts my attention, and reminds me that I approach civilisation again; and at length after a toilsome journey over a fiercely hot sandy road, I had the satisfaction of reaching Chetwye. I crossed the river which may be a quarter of a mile broad, in a small canoe, and climbing up a bank, arrived at the Public Bungalow. A more wretched broken down, dirty, and generally ill conditioned establishment, it would be difficult to imagine. The floor covered with cow-dung and yet abundant in insects; the walls of plastered mud, cracked here and there, and bulging out in a dangerous manner; the so called windows, with either the skeletons or the half destroyed parts of rough tatties before them; the split doors difficult to open, and when open difficult to shut; the roof scantily cadjanned, admitting sun, light and rain; the bamboo rafters half eaten by white ants; the wretchedly dirty cot, the dilapidated chairs and table, include the miseries of one's shelter here; which, added to the difficulty of obtaining any food, make Chetwye a most undesirable resting place. I was stung myself by a centipede which inhabited the house, with, I dare say numerous lizards, blood suckers, and such like vermin. I should be sorry to pass a night in so wretched a place. The view from the Bungalow is not devoid of beauty. A pleasant foreground of large banyan trees, an extensive sheet of water, stretching away in a graceful curve to the east, and behind to the sea, with the usual laterite soil and monstrous lines of cocoanut plantations on all sides. I noticed several pretty mosses, and varieties of feathery grasses, growing on the sand.

I travelled all night by the Backwater in a cabin-boat to Cochin, arriving there early in the morning. I was thus two days and nights journeying the hundred miles from Calicut, but had I posted a muncheel from the railway, and not delayed on the road, I could have accomplished the distance in twenty-four hours. There is a comfortable Bungalow near the landing place of Cochin and but a few yards from the bazaar, with a pleasant view in front of the broad outlet into the sea, and a prospect behind of a venerable Cutcherry. The Backwater, here about three quarters of a mile broad, extends inland some six miles and thus forms a very commodious harbour, the only objection to which being the shallow bar at its mouth. Vessels drawing thirteen feet can pass over the bar in smooth water, but are placed in a position of great danger, if the land breeze fails when they are over the bar, and when the sea is rough as is the case during the monsoon. Thus, one of the finest harbours in the world is valueless to ships of large size; and during the south westerly gales it offers refuge only to small schooners and barques who may choose to run the risk of entering it. I have been lent a file of the local paper, the *Courier*, and remarked that about twenty per cent. of the editorials, treat directly or indirectly of the bar difficulty, and the folly of Government in not rendering aid whilst there is time. It appears that Vypeen, an island opposite to Cochin, is being rapidly washed away, and I have myself, during the few days I remained here, missed cocoanut trees from the point of the island, which I had noticed on my arrival. Indeed some go so far as to calculate that at the pesent rate of destruction five monsoons will be enough for the absolute loss of the island, unless some steps are taken at once to withstand the sea's encroachments. Vypeen submerged, the sea will flow in to the backwater, without let or hindrance, and Cochin, as a harbour, be lost.—*Madras Times, June 6.*

COSSYAH HILLS.

LETTERS from General Shower's Head Quarters at Cherra Poonjee in the Cossyah hills, mention that, having completed his work in that direction, the General was about to march across the mountains, for Gowhatty or Assam, starting from Cherra on the 2nd of June. From Gowhatty the General will go up the Burrampooter and valley of Assam by Steamer.—*Englishman, June 4.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE hear that a Captain commanding a Battery of Royal Artillery at Meerut, has considered himself as independent of the Colonel expressly appointed to command the entire Artillery force at that station. This latter Officer was, it is true, a Company's man, but is now a Royal Artillery Officer; and if he does not, and cannot, command this Captain, and make him obey too, it is a perfect farce to talk about amalgamation. We hear that the matter has been handed up to the Commander-in-Chief; who will in all probability, say of command as he did merit on assuming office, that it "belongs to no particular service;" and will order the Captain in question to give in. By what perversity of will or judgment an Officer acting in this manner is actuated we cannot conceive, and surely it is high time that all this old jealousy about Queen's and Company's Officers should fall into desuetude and die away. We are sure that the Commander-in-Chief will in no case excuse it or permit it to interfere with duty.—*Englishman, June 4.*

MEERUT.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and His Grace the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, have now got a portion of the Meerut agitation to settle between them, and we shall be curious to see the result of their joint action as regards the parson and the Colonel. We question the advisablity of touching upon matters strictly military in the pulpit, and we also question the advisability of taking personal notice of matters so touched upon, where no individual offence was intended. If the Bishop should think right to confine the sermons of his clergymen to strictly heavenly topics, he will have to define their bounds, and to draw a line of demarcation between them and terrestrial subjects, beyond which the parsons must not wander. This will be no easy task, and even if accomplished, the preachers might still manage to fly beyond bounds upon the wings of the parable and allegory. We expect that, in the case to which we at present allude, the Commander-in-Chief will take side against the clergyman; and record his opinion that matters of military discipline and obedience, loyalty and disloyalty, ought to be left to the military authorities to be dealt with, and should not be trenched upon by clergymen. If preachers in pulpits are to settle, or dilate upon, Artillery matters in their sermons, and beat the drum ecclesiastic whenever anything goes wrong in our barracks, we can see no reason why Colonels and other Officers should not meddle with the canons of the church as well as commanding their brigades and batteries. However, as we have said above, we think that the gallant officer involved in this Meerut turmoil was wrong in taking angry personal notice of what, as far as we can hear, was not aimed at him personally; and we think that, without any slur upon his "*esprit de corps*," he might have taken no unfriendly action in the matter, but let the worthy preacher have his say upon the worldly topic of the day, to which, most likely, he turned as a relief to the monotony of a long disquisition on "other-world" matters.—*Id.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS ARE UP AND DOING.—The following account of the Review and Sham Fight on the Sussex Downs will be interesting to many:—

The total number of the forces on the ground was—of artillery, 1846, and of infantry, 17,215; the Volunteer Cavalry and the Light Hussars stationed at Brighton brought the total to about 20,000. The force was composed of two divisions, the first comprising five, the second consisting of four brigades. The infantry were drawn up in contiguous quarter-distance columns. Lord Clyde and his staff arrived between one and two o'clock.

The General inspected the troops, and expressed his satisfaction at their appearance. The first imposing ceremony of the day then commenced—

THE MARCHING PAST.

Lord Clyde and his staff faced the Grand Stand. First came the 18th Hussars, unusually strong in numbers, superbly mounted, and looking the very beau ideal of a cavalry regiment. They were followed by the 1st Hants Light Horse, under the command of Captain Bower, a body of whom the inspecting officer has more than once left it on record that "across a most difficult country they manœuvred with a speed and facility which render it difficult to keep pace with them." Though the horses, many of them of great value, had been brought two days' march by road, on the last day accomplishing a distance of thirty-six miles, they appeared on the field in capital condition. The uniform worn by the members of the corps was much admired. Rejecting the scarlet and blue tunics in favour with most mounted regiments, the 1st Hants have chosen a neat, yet sober, grayish uniform, and for head-dress, not a helmet or shako, but a hat of the pattern commonly called "the Garibaldi," with a spreading feather at the side. Like the Cape Mounted Rifles, each member of the corps has a rifle slung from his shoulder, and, like them, moreover, each is familiar with its use; for part of their drill consists in skirmishing on foot, while their horses remain in charge of their comrades till they mount and ride off, when the contest grows too warm at that particular point. The Inns of Court then appeared. As they were to form the enemy in the approaching sham fight, they were allowed to take precedence of the artillery and the infantry regiments, their seniors, in order to give them time to get into the position they were to defend. After the Inns of Court came the Artillery and Engineers, the latter conspicuous in the time-honoured scarlet. The appearance of the well-known face of Lord Ranelagh at the head of the next brigade was a signal for a warm greeting from the spectators. One company were remarkable from carrying neat, serviceable knapsacks of black leather. The Garrison Brigade of Artillery, which had not been at hand in time to accompany the regular Artillery, Division, passed at this point before Lord Clyde. The guns (18-pounders) form a portion of the regular coast defences, and were brought from their ordinary stations to take part in this review. Four of the guns were drawn from Hailsham to Brighton in two days, this service being performed exclusively by Volunteers. In connection with the coast batteries there are farmers living in the neighbourhood who register their own names and the number of horses and oxen in their possession, undertaking whenever necessity arises to horse the guns and move them from point to point. The part they took on Monday as movable guns of position was precisely that which they would take in actual warfare. They were moved about with ease by powerful farm-horses, harnessed with ropes to the gun-carriages, and at their heads, hardly controlling them to a sober marching-past pace, were unmistakeable farm labourers in their long smock frocks. The next two Brigades of Infantry comprised contingents from Surrey and Kent. Lord Elcho was at the head of the London Scottish Corps, who were enthusiastically cheered, and the Queen's Westminsters sent down two battalions, each over 400 strong, and, if possible, increased the high reputation they have always maintained.

The Duke of Cambridge was among the distinguished spectators who witnessed the marching past, which occupied an hour and a quarter.

THE SHAM FIGHT.

As the troops passed the Grand Stand, they proceeded by the rough bridle path leading down the face of the race hill, and at once took up their position in White Hawk Valley, for the manœuvres which were to follow. The 18th Hussars changed front to the left, and proceeded north about half a mile, in the direction of Rifle Range or Sheepcote Valley, where they formed column of squadrons to the right, in support of the left of the line of infantry. In the meantime the Hants Light Horse, supported by a troop of Hussars, moved out in the opposite direction. The 1st battery of 6-pounders also proceeded at a trot into the valley, and took up a position on a rising ground in advance, while the 3rd Sussex and 4th Cinque Port batteries suddenly changed front to the left, unlimbered their guns, and prepared for action. The 1st Sussex battery of 18-pounders moved round by the head of the valley and took up a position on the summit of White Hawk Down, so as to command White Hawk Valley on the one hand, Rifle Range Valley on the other, or descending slope of the down itself towards the sea. On the First Brigade of the First Division reaching the valley, one battalion, the City of London Rifle Brigade, was thrown out as skirmishers and supports. The plan of the movement was that an enemy was supposed to have occupied in force the elevation on the sea-shore just to the eastward of Kemp Town. To personify this enemy, the Inns of Court and two guns had been sent forward, and had taken post just over the brow of the elevation toward the sea-shore. This force was now hidden from view, and the general in command of the First Division, being supposed to be ignorant of the strength and position of the enemy, threw out skirmishers to feel for him, and make him declare himself. This was well performed by the London Rifle Brigade. The Hants Light Horse had been thrown in advance as cavalry skirmishers, but, galled by the fire of a concealed enemy, they had been obliged to retire, and their uncompleted task was undertaken by the London Rifle Brigade. Masked and protected by their advance, the remaining three battalions of the First Brigade formed contiguous quarter-distance columns in rear to the right of the line of skirmishers. The Second and Third Brigades of the First Division had now reached the valley in open column. Changing direction to the left, they advanced across the valley in beautiful order until they had left sufficient deploying distance for the remaining battalions of the First Brigade, when they wheeled into line, and then advanced slightly so as to bring into line, in the interval between the second and third battalions, the battery of artillery that had taken up a position in advance. In the meantime the Fourth and Fifth Brigades, forming the remainder of the First Division, had reached the valley. Following the example of their predecessors, they changed direction to the left, marched across the valley in the direction of White Hawk Down, and then deployed into line, in rear of and in support of this first line. The Second Division was now rapidly descending. As each brigade got to the bottom of the race-hill it changed direction twice to the left, marched up to the White Hawk Valley, and formed line of contiguous quarter-distance columns right in front. The whole force had now taken post in the valley; the First Division in position to attack, the Second Division in reserve. Orders to advance were now given to the skirmishers to open fire as they advanced, whereupon little jets of white smoke where seen all along the widely-extended line and soon the faint report of their rifles came back to the mass of distant spectators on the race-hill. Gaining ground foot by foot, while maintaining a skirmishing fire that sounded like the file-firing of a line, they rapidly approached the crest of the hill held by the enemy. Under cover of their fire, the first line advanced in direct echelon of battalions from the right, at intervals of 35 or 40 yards. The second line followed this example, and advanced by direct echelon of battalions from the left in support of the first line. This brought the left of the attacking force closer to the position held by the enemy, and as the skirmishers were now in dangerous proximity, they were reinforced by the five companies which had been held in reserve. Hitherto the fight had apparently 'gone all' in favour of the attacking force; now, however, came a turn in the tide of success. Before the skirmishers had reached the summit of the hill, a body of the enemy's cavalry was supposed to come over at the gallop, and to charge down on the skirmishers to check their advance. Away went the skirmishers at the double to avoid the threatened danger, retreating to the rear as the enemy approached. On the first alarm of cavalry the echelon was halted, quarter-distance columns on the right centre companies were formed, and in a very few seconds battalion squares bristling with bayonets were seen all across the valley. Under the rear faces of the squares the skirmishers found the protection they sought. As the enemy's cavalry pursued, the batteries in rear of the squares opened a heavy fire, but not sufficient to stop his advance, for now he was supposed to come within reach of the squares, upon which a murderous file-fire from the right of faces was maintained until he commenced his retreat, when some stunning volleys from the kneeling ranks quickened his movements. To increase his discomfiture, the cavalry of the attacking force now advanced from the left of the line in open column of troops, formed line to the right, and charged like a whirlwind along the front of the echelon. This splendid charge was one of the prettiest effects of the day. Having reached the right of the echelon, and cleared away all trace of the enemy's cavalry, the Hussars and Hants Light Horse wheeled to the right in columns of troops, and moved up the valley to the rear of the Second Division. While the cavalry were charging, columns were reformed, deployed again into the line, and the echelon again advanced, covered by the original skirmishers. When still at some distance from the crest of the hill they were halted, and ordered to lie down. Keeping up their rapid fire while in this recumbent posture, the first line charged over them, when they retired to the rear of the second line, and reformed quarter-distance columns. The leading battalion of the echelon now reached the crest of the hill, upon which it halted, dressed up, and commenced file-firing from the right of companies. The remaining battalions formed in succession upon it, the line following the crest of the hill, and commenced such a rattling file-fire as would have staggered the most pertinacious foe. The second line deployed on its leading battalion about 300 yards in rear of the first. The file-firing of the first line had been so heavy and continuous, that it was supposed to be suffering great loss, and to require relief. To afford it this relief, the second line was advanced, while the first retired by fours from the right of companies, and passed through intervals formed by wheeling back files for its passage, and re-formed line. The enemy was now supposed to take ground to his right, along and behind the crest of a hill to the eastward, called Royal Hill, which runs parallel with White Hawk Down. To counteract this movement, and to attack him in his new position, it was necessary to change front to the left. Both lines, therefore, formed quarter-distance columns in rear of the right companies of battalions, and threw back the left by oblique echelon, forming line of contiguous columns on the right battalion of the first line. The battery of artillery which had supported the First Division now retired up to the head of the valley, to be ready to support the left of the new line of attack. The First Division being wearied by their exertions, the Second Division, which had been in reserve, was now brought to the front, and deployed into line in Rifle Range Valley. As the enemy appeared on Royal Hill, the Second Division threw out a strong force of the Hampshire battalions as skirmishers, and, under cover of their admirably sustained fire, advanced in line to the attack. Precisely the same movements were gone through by the Second Division in attacking Royal Hill as had been performed by the First Division in the capture of the enemy's first position. It is, therefore, sufficient to state that, after skirmishing, file-firing, forming squares, repelling cavalry charges, and firing some withering volleys at their foes, Royal Hill was supposed to be captured and hostilities to come to an end. The whole force then retired by alternate battalions to the White Hawk Down, whence they returned to their respective rendezvous, and were provided with return trains with as much expedition as the great number to be carried would admit.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

COLONEL M'MURDO AND LORD RANELAGH ON THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE annual dinner of the 11th (St. George's) Middlesex Rifles was held on Wednesday evening at Willis's Rooms. Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Charles Lindsay presided. The usual loyal toasts were followed by that of "The Army, the Navy, the Militia, and the Volunteers." The chairman, in introducing it, said Colonel M'Murdo might well be proud of his Volunteer army. The organisation of that force throughout the country had rested entirely on his shoulders; his able arrangements had contributed to many of the largest and most brilliant gatherings, and the review which took place three days ago, under that distinguished General Lord Clyde, had crowned his efforts with complete success.

Major Ramsay returned thanks for the Army, and said it had been his fortune in various parts of the globe to be associated with Volunteers. At Calcutta especially, three or four years ago, when the mutiny broke out, he received the most valuable assistance from the Englishmen there, who readily donned the uniform of Volunteers, and never shrank from danger or fatigue.

Colonel M'Murdo, who was enthusiastically received, said he felt more pride than ever in returning thanks for the Volunteers. Some apprehension had been expressed that the next Volunteer returns would show a falling off in the numbers. The returns were not yet complete, but, as far as they went, he was happy to say those fears were groundless. Under the Act of Parliament returns could only be demanded from those corps which being formed into consolidated or administrative battalions, had adjutants appointed to them whose duty it was to look closely into the muster-rolls. But returns had been obtained with regard to 102,000 out of 160,000 men, the balance being composed of corps who either had no adjutant, or whose adjutant was on leave, possibly at Hythe or Fleetwood. With regard to these 102,000 he was enabled to speak with certainty, and on that large proportion of the Volunteer force the entire falling off was only 480. He had now called on all the corps for special returns; they were not compelled to furnish these, but hitherto the commanding officers had afforded every facility. But that he had been so much occupied for the last few days the returns would have been presented in a completed form that evening. What it was theoretically understood could be done on an emergency they had lately seen put into practice—a force of 20,000 men had been thrown down upon the coast, fifty miles from their starting-point, by breakfast time. All the [illegible] knew very well that something of that kind [illegible]

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be done, but in most minds there was a lingering sensation of uncertainty with regard to the carrying out of the details. Not three or four hours had elpased since the Minister for War said to him, "I can understand how soldiers, sleeping together in a barrack, and under military control, can be sent off at a certain hour, and their arrival determined with precision; but I cannot understand how men from all parts, starting at various hours and getting in at different stations, should all assemble with such wonderful punctuality." But the reason was very simple. Arrangement had nothing whatever to do with it; the whole thing was carried out by the will of the Volunteers. Looking at the network of railways with which England was covered, any reflecting mind must see that in any future war in this country the long and rapid marches of former days must be superseded by long and rapid railway trains. On them, as much as on iron plates and Armstrong guns, the defence of the country would depend; and the sooner they learnt to march punctually upon railways, the better they would be able to do so in time of war. There were certain general principles which in all wars had to be borne in mind; they had guided Cæsar and Napoleon, and they were now guiding M'Clellan in America. Circumstances were always varying, but the principles remained the same. Though M'Clellan's strategical front extended from Norfolk to Memphis—a distance as great as from Norfolk to Vienna all other things being equal, the result, according to the rules of war, might be predicted with as much confidence as if the operations were conducted on a much narrower field. Since the Brighton Review he had been endeavouring to discover whether there was any historical record of 20,000 men having been moved a distance of 50 miles in such a short space of time, and he found that the occurrence was absolutely unprecedented. The Army, therefore, was indebted to the Volunteers of Great Britain for a practical illustration of what was capable of being accomplished. Though a soldier, he had never looked on anything grander than the composition of the force which marched past the race-stand at Brighton. The 18th Hussars were well appointed, well mounted, and worked with the Volunteers with right good will. But in the present day, when rifles were in the hands of the infantry, and Armstrong guns and *canons rayes* were the artillery to be encountered, he must say that for cavalry he preferred the Hampshire Mounted Volunteers. The day was fast approaching when cavalry—as military men understood the phrase, with its accessories of sabretaches, shabrack, &c.—would be obliged to keep out of the way, unless, in addition to their practice with the sword, they could oppose infantry with their own weapons. The Hampshire Mounted Corps was the only one which had seriously set before them the object to be accomplished. It took two years to make a dragoon, and they could never be expected to devote so much time to military duties. But they were all hunting men, fond of the saddle, and fond of their gun, and knowing the country so well that, on the two occasions when he had the honour of inspecting them, he found great difficulty in following their movements. On one occasion his staff officer was caught like Absalom—not indeed by his hair, but by his cocked hat. Fifty of these Hants Light Horse covered an extent of ground equal to that which would be occupied by 500 mounted troops trained in the ordinary fashion. How many such men, if they could only be got together, were living broadcast over the land? The battery of 18-pounder siege guns, each weighing 3 tons, which went past drawn by farmers' horses, driven by farm labourers with their long whips and smock-frocks, impressed him more at the Brighton Review than anything which he had seen at Woolwich, because there was an air of reality about them. They moved exactly as they would have done in war, and they had been brought two days' march into Brighton by farmers who registered their names as Volunteers. It was worthy of remembrance, too, that the Hants Light Cavalry marched thirty-two miles in six hours, and had only one sore back, while he was afraid to say how many sore backs there were in the Dobrudscha after a march of twenty-two miles. Colonel M'Murdo, after some further observations concluded by congratulating the St. George's Corps on the very full muster of their regiment at Brighton.

Sir H. Seymour proposed "the health of Colonel Lindsay" in very eulogistic terms, observing that in the Volunteer service a commanding officer must be able to inspire not only respect but attachment.

Colonel Lindsay, whose "health" was most cordially received, returned thanks.

Lord Ranelagh, who was also very warmly cheered, proposed the toast of "The National Rifle Association." In doing so, he maintained that the object of last year's review at Brighton had been just as much to test the feasibility of throwing 20,000 men on the south coast as that which took place on Easter Monday, 1862. If the review of last year was a mistake, it followed that the one the other day must have been a mistake on a still larger scale. He contended that the Volunteer force ought to be kept distinct from the Army; but if the Horse Guards chose to command them, at least the Volunteers ought to be placed in the position they would occupy in actual warfare, and not be brought down fifty miles to be made the plaything of spectators. The military authorities now spoke very highly of the Volunteers, but in the War Office Circular of 1859 they said, "It should not be attempted to drill or organise Volunteers as soldiers expected to take their place in line;" and another military authority declared that "complicated manœuvres, as performed by the Line, are inapplicable to Volunteers. You cannot expect to go beyond the drill and rifle instruction in the little green book, price 6d."

Lord Bury responded. He acknowledged that, in refusing to go to Brighton last year, he had been in error; but he differed from Lord Ranelagh in thinking it desirable that Volunteers should not be under the command of the military authorities. The greater the efficiency the greater would be the danger from an irresponsible military force.

Several other toasts followed.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

INDIAN PRESS.

HYDERABAD AND THE DECCAN.

(*From the Friend of India, June 5.*)

It is a noteworthy but by no means wonderful fact, that while our Hindoo feudatory princes were never contented, the conduct of their Mussulman brethren towards Her Majesty's Government was never less satisfactory. The last of the Mogul dynasty dreams away the few remaining months of his life in a state of fatuous senility. Of the three most distinguished puppets of Delhi the Nawab Vizier of Oudh lives in inglorious sensuality within the shadow of the Viceroy's palace, and the Nawab Nazim of Bengal has been banished from the Viceroy's presence for twelve months for insults offered to Her Majesty and for the most unblushing attempts to bribe Her representative at Moorshedabad. The third, the Nizam of Hyderabad, represents a family whose good fortune it has been never fairly to oppose the English. Surrounded on all sides by opposing races, by the Mahrattas, the Mussulmans of Mysore and for the English, the Nizam has always been shut up, as it were, to alliance with us. This fact doubtless has induced the present ruler, even as it led his father, to heap up upon the English name and English officer a series of petty insults which cannot longer be tolerated. The Nawab of Oudh and the Nazim of Moorshedabad are contemptible because powerless. The Nizam of Hyderabad is the occupant of a city and the ruler of a country in which treason and crime are hatched with impunity, and where thousands of armed robbers not only despoil the poor and slay the innocent, but threaten the peace of the Deccan and the quiet of the whole Mussulman population of India. The danger is increased by the silent opposition of our Resident, Colonel C. Davidson, to the orders of the Government of India.

The Nizam, like all his fellow feudatories, was bound on the fall of Delhi to transfer his allegiance to the Queen who took the place of the Mogul emperor. Instead of this his demeanour towards the British Government has become more insolent than ever. He refused, and has been allowed to persist in the refusal, to appear like his brother feudatories before the Viceroy in durbar, lest he should seem to do homage to a Sovereign whom he considers his equal. When notwithstanding this, the insignia of the Star of India were despatched to him in Hyderabad, he long declined to receive what he considered a badge of subjection. Yet, such was the culpable weakness of the Resident, that he assured the Nizam the chain of the order was worn by Kings and Queens. When after much diplomatic manœuvring the Nizam on this ground consented to receive the insignia, a durbar was summoned at a few hours' notice and there this Mussulman noble behaved in such a way as to shew that he intended to confer a favour on Her Majesty. But this was venial compared with the degradation English officers were compelled to submit to. In full durbar before the sneering Mussulmans of the Court sat or rather lay the Queen's representative on a slightly elevated dais, while the Nizam sat on his throne, all the English officers with shoes off sitting around *en tailleur*. What a spectacle? We can hardly believe the fact to be true, or being true, that the Government of India did not call the Resident to account.

Were this all, it would be trifling in itself, however. But it is conduct like this and Colonel Davidson's refusal to obey the orders of the Government of India in the matter of Berar, for which he was so severely censured by Lord Canning and the Secretary of State which makes such conspiracies possible as that serious plot in Hyderabad from which only Providence has delivered us. Its author, Rao Saheb, the nephew of the Nana, awaits his trial in Agra. The full magnitude of the danger is now before us. For no less than six months was this man in Hydrabad, distributing his money freely among the 30,000 Rohillas there. It was arranged that they were to rise, murder the British officers and troops, attack the Nizam in his palace and upset the English power throughout the Deccan. For two years, it is said, Rao Saheb and his agents have been attempting to seduce the Madras troops and native contingents in the Deccan, and yet even Salar Jung was unaware of the fact. Whatever may have been the nature on objects of the conspiracy, this much is certain that it was widely ramified. The few discontented spirits still in the country, and their prompters in Nepal and Mecca, disappointed in the rebellion in Northern India, still hope to succeed in the Deccan.

It becomes unfortunately necessary for the Government to keep their eyes on Hyderabad, to support Salar Jung, and morally to coerce the Nizam into due subjection. This will never be done by a Resident who has already proved so unfit to maintain the British prestige there as to have been twice severely reprimanded from Calcutta and Westminster. Hydrabad has a traditional dislike to the English none the less that it has always been forced to be at peace with us. The late Nizam was a bigoted hater of the "Feringhee." He could scarcely force himself to be civil even to the British Resident. His principal secret advisers both male and female were of the same complexion, and it required all the tact and cunning of the late Vizier, Suraj-ul Mulkh, to prevent his master from irretrievably committing himself with the Supreme Government. The present Vizier Salar Jung, on proposing any measure of reform, financial or otherwise, was generally repulsed by the old prince with—'Thou art a boy and an adherent of the Feringhees.' The present Nizam has still his father's counsellors at his elbow. Government has not forgotten Budan Khan, a wretch whom for his fiend-like atrocities he once forced the Nizam to banish, but he returned. Salar Jung is a Sheeah, his master and the great majority of the Hydrabad nobles are Soonees. Against the clamour of a fanatical priesthood Salar Jung is powerless.

The three most formidable military classes in the Deccan are the Arabs, the Rohillas and the Sikhs. The interests of the first are closely bound up with the retention of their present position as the most reliable adherents, the most wealthy subjects, and the chief creditors of the native Court. We do not believe that even the prospect of receiving the enormous debt due to them would detach them from their pledged fidelity. The Rohillas are pure mercenaries. As Afghans they dislike and despise all Hindustani Mussulmans, including the inhabitants of Rohilcund, whom they regard as Hinduized and degenerate descendants of their Patan forefathers, and they abhor the Arabs with whom they have frequently been brought into bloody conflict. The Rohillas are said to number from nine to ten thousand men, and would cheerfully enter the British service on sepoys' pay or a little more if sure of permanent employment. The Sikhs are not only mercenaries and brave ones in the service of various chiefs and zemindars, but they also form a large colony. Their principal post Nandair, is strongly fortified after the native fashion, and contains all their wealth which is reported to be enormous. They are said to muster about eight thousand men all of whom are animated by old Khalsa hatred of their Mahommedan oppressors. These also would gladly take service with us. It must be borne in mind that in case of disturbances in the Deccan, the Rohillas and Sikhs *must* and will fight either for or against us. Both have a blood feud with the Mahommedans of the Contingent. These men must be used or they will sooner or later annoy us. Let us absorb them into our native army or even police corps and at once free the land of hungry locusts, our provinces of perpetual fear, and the whole empire of a source of danger which may seem trifling now but cannot remain trifling always.

RELIEF OF LANCASHIRE.

(*From the Delhi Gazette, June 5.*)

Our western contemporaries call on India to make a return to English generosity, by subscribing for the relief of the Lancashire operatives. We trust and believe the measure will be advocated by the journals of this Presidency, and that the appeal will be responded to, in a greater or less degree, by that sensible portion of Her Majesty's native subjects, who have the wisdom to perceive the benefits to be derived from a reciprocal interchange of aid and good will. Apart from the relief afforded to men, who suffer in consequence of a firm adherence to an upright principle, we urge the importance of conciliating the sympathy of the British public on the consideration of those inhabitants of this country, and we hope they are counted by thousands, who expect to derive advantage from British rule. *But* to be of avail in every respect, and to produce a proper effect, the aid that has to be offered should be tendered quickly. Any avoidable reticence will justly be construed into ill-will, and give a color of unquestionable truthfulness to the rumours of disaffection now so prevalent. We need not remind our readers, both Native and Anglo-Indian, of the speedy and liberal assistance sent us by the English people during the mutiny, when evil-disposed vagabonds wantonly disturbed the peace of the empire, as also during the prevalence of famine and pestilence, when God, in his infinite wisdom, sorely afflicted the land. Much was expected, and doubtless much was gained, by that timely display of liberality, in drawing together the bonds of amity which should exist between the conquerors and the conquered. It was a tacit acknowledgement on the part of the former that late occurrences had been forgiven, though too deeply marked by indelible blood-stains to be readily forgotten. By the latter it should have been, and, we would feign trust, was, accepted in sorrow and contrition for conduct which unavoidably disgraced the whole country, and embraced both good and bad within its sanguinary folds. We remind our readers that the relief required is only temporary, and that comparatively small contributions, from numbers, will soon swell into a sum more than sufficient to meet the requirements of those in whose behalf we address them. We remind Anglo-Indians of the "relief fund" to which they are so much indebted, in many instances for life itself. We remind natives, while they are vaunting their extreme admiration and gratitude for the leniency of Lord Canning, that, that Governor received the hearty support of the bulk of the British nation in his "conciliation policy," without which his intentions would have been of no avail. Lord Canning has received the warmly expressed thanks of the native population, and has been voted a statue. Do those who so effectually supported him deserve no return?

The fratricidal war enacting on the American continent, deplored by all men alive to a sense of moral duty, is answerable for much that has yet to be developed. For the information of our numerous native readers we must explain, that the present distress of the Cotton weavers of Lancashire and other places in England, arises from the fact of their being thrown out of employ by the stoppage, on account of the war, of the Cotton supply from the Southern states of America. That war will now be of short duration, besides which large supplies of Cotton will shortly go from India, (an additional reason for the sympathy of India in the existing difficulty,) but in the meantime the poor people must live. We have made extracts on the subject which will be found in our Summary: we commend them to careful perusal.

We are aware it is very difficult to convey to the native mind, an accurate idea of the British constitution and government. "Why," they will ask, "does not the government relieve the distresses of the people in whose behalf you require subscriptions?" The enquiry is a very natural one, under the circumstances, and should not create surprise. When the vast difference between the principles that guide Western and Eastern nations is considered, when we remember the historical and traditional records of the Eastern mode of Government, coupled with its systematic oppression to turn the current of wealth, not towards the popular comfort and welfare, but towards the aggrandizement of an irresponsible despot, the difficulty is explained. The native mind reverses our theory of Government: We couple the prosperity and majesty of the crown with that of the people, the native cannot realize the former except at the *expense* of the latter. Another question that will rise in the native mind will be "Why, if your people are the wealthiest and most prosperous in the world, do you ask our assistance?" This question also is not amazing. The natives' idea of riches is confined to an amassing of the precious metals and gems; he cannot realize the fact of any other property coming under the denomination of wealth. And, more than all, he cannot understand the principle of so arranging contributions to a laudable object, as to admit of high and low, rich and poor, embracing the opportunity of showing their gratitude, zeal and loyalty. Despite all this the natives paid readily and largely towards the patriotic fund in 1854. We hope to see a similar liberality now.

Till better arrangements can be made, subscriptions, however large or small, will be received at this office, and receipts granted.

DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

(*From the Scindian, June 4.*)

The accounts which continue to reach us of the distress amongst the cotton spinners in Lancashire are such as certainly ought to arouse a very lively sympathy in India—a sympathy to be manifested by something more practically useful than mere expressions of condolence however heartfelt and sincere. The English papers are full of this mournful subject, and the pictures of almost hopeless embarrassment and positive suffering which they draw are very distressing. We have before us an article in the *Economist*—a journal distinguished for the impartial accuracy and reliability of its statements—in which the subject is fully treated in all its bearings, and the opinion expressed that "the distress now prevailing in the agricultural districts is likely to be more extensive and severe, if not more prolonged, than any which has ever been known in England, with the single exception of the Irish famine." Not only is the distress severe,—not only are hard working and industrious artisans reduced to beggary by hundreds and thousands—not only is there in many cases absolute starvation, before men who have hitherto been proudly independent can stoop to become burdens on the parish—but in addition to all this, affairs are daily becoming worse, and there is no prospect of other than a long continuance of distress more or less severe. It has been pointed out forcibly that even were the insane war in America to cease tomorrow, it would necessarily be months before trade could resume its natural channels, and the Lancashire mills recommence full work. The Southerners are in many places preparing to burn the precious staple upon which so many longing eyes are fixed, in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the North, and more discouraging even than this, the season for sowing the new cotton crop has passed and hardly a seed has been put into the ground. But there is no prospect of a cessation of the war in America. As the Confederates are pressed back upon their resources, and are being as it were driven to bay, the unnatural struggle only becomes more hopelessly protracted. Some tremendous reverse to the Federal forces, or the forced suspension of hostilities by the advent of the hot season, are the only contingencies we can look forward to, as at all likely to induce a return to more moderate counsels.

But the deficiency of the raw material is not the only cause of short hours and distress in Lancashire. Enforced and unnaturally high prices, a previously large stock, and the presence of absolute distress in France, Belgium, and Germany, have produced their natural effect in a cessation of demand,—so that manufacturers who only work two or three days in the week cannot dispose of their goods, and find their stocks accumulate in an alarming manner. In short, to use the expressions of the authority we have just quoted, the famine in Lancashire "*must* continue and it *must* increase."

Our readers are doubtless aware of the prompt steps which are being taken in England to relieve the sufferings of these poor people. Subscriptions are being made, and a nation which within two years has raised three enormous funds—that for the relief of the Indian famine—the subscriptions for the Prince Consort's memorial, and for the widows and orphans of the Hartley accident, is cheerfully setting about a collection which to be of any avail must be vastly more extensive than the whole three together. It is stated that a million of money will not be more than is wanted to tide over the present exceptional state of things in the manufacturing districts. The occasion is one which challenges our sympathy. The sufferings of the Lancashire operatives have arisen from no fault of their own, and have hitherto been borne with wonderful patience and heroism. There have been no ignorant clamors against the Government for refusing to break the blockade which is producing such misery, and all parties appear to recognize the fact that nothing can be done but to wait, with as much fortitude as may be, and in the mean-time to take some steps for keeping body and soul together. It will be a shame and a disgrace to India if this opportunity be lost for removing in some sort the load of obligation which she incurred during the famine of 1860-61. In every way we can look at the subject, the inhabitants of this country are bound to come forward freely, and to assist the benevolent public of England in their efforts for mitigating the distress in Lancashire. Not only are they bound by every feeling of gratitude for the prompt and spontaneous assistance afforded by England on the occasion just referred to,—but the fact cannot be lost sight of, that India is profiting by the very state of things which are working such disastrous consequences in England. Fortunes have been made in Bombay through the scarcity which has caused the closing of the Manchester mills, and although Sind has followed very far in the rear, yet even here has the embarrassment of the English manufacturers increased our trade and stimulated our exports. We are glad to see our Bombay contemporaries taking up the subject vigorously, and we trust, for the credit of India, that the appeal will be responded to. No time should be lost in calling public meetings all over the country, and we hope our local authorities will not allow Kurrachee to be behind hand in the good work. One thing is very certain—whatever is done at all should be done *at once*.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

(*From the Englishman, June 3.*)

From all sides, and from the depots and working points of the French *Messageries Imperiales* at Singapore, Aden &c., we have heard of there being some hitch or impediment to the enterprise of our allies and competitors of the P. and O. Company in the Eastern seas; but we have not seen the cause of the temporary paralysis which has undeniably come upon the undertaking explained; so we will narrate the facts of the case. When the entire management of the finances of France was made over to the despotic power and management of M. Fould, amongst other expenses which attracted his early attention was the heavy subsidy to the *Messageries Imperiales* in these seas, and he at once assumed an opposing position and action towards the enterprise of the French Company. As, however, the Imperial and national faith was pledged in favour of the undertaking M. Fould finding that he could not get rid of the pledge, has imposed conditions of compliance which would appear to be almost tantamount to an annihilation of the contract and the undertaking. It appears that he is by no means confident of the success of the Company as a maritime enterprise, and still less of its profitable working; and he has determined to withhold the subvention, unless the undertakers shall give a solid and sufficient guarantee and security that they will, within three years, thoroughly and efficiently occupy all their proposed lines, and prove their ability to keep them in full and constant work. To do this would require the possession and maintenance of, it is estimated, forty steamers; whereas there are at present, completed and perfectly ready for sea, but five. It is obvious, from this discouraging manner of dealing with the enterprise, that M. Fould would gladly get rid of it altogether, which in fact he has actually done, if the above condition is to be enforced; but the French Company were, by the latest accounts from France, about to address the Emperor direct, and were sanguine of success. The project of the *Messageries Imperiales* in these seas is a very favorite one with Napoleon, who is, in fact, to a great extent its originator, but M. Fould is as despotic, in his department of the administration, as the Emperor is as head of the State, and insists upon full and unlimited control of the French finances. Matters stood, with the *Messageries Imperiales* in the East, as here described, when the last accounts left France; and if they cannot be put on a more assuring attitude soon, and the Imperial rule and favour should not prove stronger in the support of the enterprise than is the financial opposition, the whole scheme may be looked upon as virtually at an end. To us M. Fould's conditions appear unjust, and irrational, as the Company cannot work without the large subvention promised; which is, in point of fact, the backbone of the undertaking, and which alone can produce the forty steamers required. However it is the case, and much more than is generally believed, that the French government is fearfully straitened for money just now; and that the Financial Minister M. Fould is determined to apply the revenue to the absolute requirements of the country, before straining it to forward distant enterprises of doubtful profit and stability, simply to extend "the glory of France."

THE ARTILLERY AT MEERUT.

(*From the Deccan Herald, June 11.*)

The spirit of discontent, which is said to be smouldering among the artillery at Meerut, will tend much to bring the name of the late East India Company's army into disrepute. The men have not even the shadow of an excuse for their conduct; they were asked whether they would volunteer for the Royal Army, or remain as they were; no coercion was used; they were left to the freedom of their own will, and they walked over in whole battalions. They received the bounty, were duly attested, and are at the present moment as legitimate soldiers of the Crown of England as those of any regiment in the service. It is really difficult to understand what they want—as in their case the principles of amalgamation were perfectly simple; there was no mystery made about either pay or pension; the conditions were laid down clear and distinct, and those who now regret the step they took, have only their own precipitancy to blame for the position in which they find themselves placed. The government was perfectly innocent of all guile in the matter, and we believe utterly indifferent as to whether the men volunteered or not. Having done so, however, and accepted the Royal bounty, it is now downright rascality to say that the State has no claim upon their services. Men who can become so far lost to a sense of common honesty, should be dealt with promptly, and sternly. A grievance, to a certain extent, may extenuate insubordination, but when there is no cause for murmur or complaint, any symptom of disaffection is perfectly unpardonable. Lord Clyde and Earl Canning sowed the wind in 1859, and their successors, if all reports be true, are likely to reap the whirlwind. There is no element so dangerous to the security of an empire, as a mutinous soldiery. They are never contented, and if they were to receive one concession to-day, would demand another to-morrow. In our forbearance, they will merely perceive fear; and in the event of our yielding to their demands now, whatever they may be, we have no security against their preferring similar ones whenever an opportunity may arise. There is but one course left for the artillerymen of Meerut to persue, and that is one of prompt submission, and entire obedience: should, however, they persist in their folly, the executive can also choose but one course, and that is almost too painful for contemplation. But terrible as will be their fate, should they decide upon the latter alternative, the military authorities will have the satisfaction of knowing that every legitimate means was tried to avert the crisis. The punishment which they are provoking will be of their own seeking; and however much we might deplore the melancholy nature of their fate, we could entertain no sympathy for the cause which had seduced them from their allegiance. Sir Hugh Rose is a stern and determined man, and no mercy need be expected should the rules of discipline once be infringed. Last year we warned the European troops of the East Indian army to consider well their position before they resigned it for another. We strongly urged upon them not to allow themselves to be entrapped by the offer of bounty, into relinquishing their claims upon Indian Pension Regulations in favour of those of Her Majesty's Army. We told them to remember that under the former they were entitled, after fourteen or twenty-one years service, to the provision of nine-pence or a shilling a day, while under the latter they would have no title, no matter of what duration their service might be, until invalided and that they then only could lay claim to a deferred pension of four-pence or six-pence a day for three or for four years, as the case might happen to be, and not for life as under the Indian Pension Rules. We advised them to consider well the munificent provision made for them in their old days by the Pension Rules for the Indian Army, and the absolute pauperism of those under which they were about to place themselves. All these points we fully explained them; but our voice was not listened to; they could not withstand the temptation of the bounty, and the consequence is that they have only awoke to a full consciousness of their situation, when it is too late to apply a remedy. We were fully prepared to hear that a reaction would take place; but we did not think any body of men, bearing the name of soldiers, after having been attested in the usual manner, would entertain, for a moment, the idea of being false to their oaths, and their engagements. There must be some thorough rascals amongst the Artillery at Meerut, and it seems singular that they cannot be detected. The source of dissatisfaction at that station, when it is properly traced, will be found to proceed from the ingenious sophistries of one or two ringleaders. Meanwhile we think that Sir Hugh Rose has acted most judiciously in ordering all Artillery Officers on leave to rejoin their respective batteries and battalions. Incipient insubordination is easily dealt with; but when it has once been confirmed, the quelling of it becomes a work of difficulty. It was only the stern discipline of McClellan which saved the United States' army from demoralization and destruction, after the disaster at Bull's-Run. He disbanded, at once, the mutinous regiments, and severely punished insubordination whenever and wherever it manifested itself. That Sir Hugh Rose will be equally prompt and determined, should any emergency arise, his antecedents teach us, to believe; but we trust that he will be spared the pain of having to deal with a disobedient and unreasonable soldiery. It seems an unhappy place Meerut for engendering discontent: it was the starting-point of the rebellion of 1857, and it was the head-quarters of the disaffection which manifested itself amongst the European troops in 1859. But it is not the station which is to be blamed, it is the system. The Bengal Army, both as regards its European and Native soldiery, has ever been defective, and probably at present the best remedy for the disease in the Artillery would be a judicious change. Instead of sending home English batteries, let Sir Hugh Rose retain them here, and send Bengal ones in their stead. By carrying out this policy, he will soon weed the Indian Army of its insubordinate elements, and complete the fusion of the two services. In the Bombay and Madras Armies, we are glad to say, that no question has been raised. The men are perfectly contented with their condition, and fully believe that they are now the legitimate attested soldiers of the Queen of England, as much as the English Life-Guards are. It is to be hoped that the men of Meerut will change their opinions on the Amalgamation question, and not tarnish, by their obstinacy or misconduct, the glories of an army which for courage and endurance, was never surpassed.

INDIAN SCOURGES.

(*From the Bangalore Herald, June 6.*)

Not above four miles from the Traveller's Bungalow Bonavar, Astagram Division, we understand that a tiger of immense size has been committing sad havoc; the brute seems to be no respecter of persons, and has recently appropriated to the supply of his private larder, a fat Brahmin. A friend maliciously suggests, it is a pity he does not come to Bangalore and help himself to another half dozen—white ones, who he says, could well be spared, the savage monster, we are sorry to write has further exhibited his impoliteness and greediness, by carrying off a woman, and in addition also, two men, not brahmins, and a boy. Some residents of the invested locality believe there are two tigers, and assert one of them has very little hair on his carcase, which is not the case with the second animal. Cattle it is said, are permitted to pass unmolested; the dainty monster having an undeniable eye upon the herdsman.

The number of wild beasts has no doubt decreased in India, but they still throng our jungles, seeking whom they may devour, their day is going by, never to return—with the country cleared, railroads penetrating every where, Maharajahs Tigerious &c. must decamp, or be killed.

The annexed anecdote, in connexion with the same animal or animals remarkable instance of the ruling passion; a verification of the old adage "truth is stranger than fiction."

Two petty traders were approaching the haunt of a tiger near the place before noticed, one of them had about him a belt with some three hundred rupees in it, this fellow was brought down by the animal and his mangled body was left after the brute had satisfied either his rage or appetite, his comrade looked on without rendering any help, but while the tiger lay at a short distance, went and took away the coin unmolested, the survivor is suffering severely from fever and ague—brought on, the village headman says from fright.

Something should undoubtedly be done to rid the country of these scourges, so many acres of land for a given number of tiger's heads might be an inducement to some adventurous spirits, local and general efforts should be encouraged in every possible way, and there are vermin also of another kind—the most dangerous might be included. Nor is this all. Moral pests, organized atrocities should be grappled with and overcome—ignorance, intemperance, unbridled lust with their depressing effects; terrific ravages; wide spread and deleterious influences. Primary and secondary remedial agencies ought each to be employed—fearlessly, effectually and at once—protean are the forms of errors; thick the clouds in which we find them enveloped, strong the entrenchments that have to be stormed in taking them, but determination, constancy, courage will grasp, disperse and over come them all.

Education with its early and life-long-labours, its various tendencies and aims will be too much for evil number one with its frequent attendant, dissimulation—while prudence and plain common sense will aid us greatly in dealing with the others, let us at the outset see, what has to be performed—it is uncertainty as to purpose, that has caused virtue to be so often foiled, vice to come off victorious, in so many a field in other respects so well contested—it is hardly worth while to stand quibbling about a shade of meaning, or the probable force of a meditated blow. If we resolve to destroy an increasing and ever more powerful adversary, a little sacrifice, aye even a great one, will not be grudged on our parts, let us deal faithfully with ourselves, look difficulties calmly in the face and in the strength of the strong go forth to conquer. It is because we do not know our own minds that so little advance is effected, we want often to walk in two opposite directions, at the same moment, trying to persuade ourselves, they will all bring us out at the same point, *this* we may be sure of, the way to overcome sin, is not to walk in the way of temptation, whether it is presented to us alluring, sparkling, glittering, in the smile of beauty, amid the clink of glasses, or the fellowship of friends—the mighty influence we may exert can hardly be calculated—ignorance, intemperance and sensuality will rapidly vanish before the assaults of the thoughtful, the virtuous and the free.

INDIAN SCOUNDRELISM.

(*From the Oude Gazette, June 4.*)

We are very glad to hear that, three of the scoundrels who have been impersonating Government officials, and going about the districts giving out that they had orders for firing villages, have been arrested by the Police in the Sultanpore and Roy Bareilly districts. They at present maintain a most obstinate silence as to who they are or by whom employed, but two of the three appear to be ex-policemen. No doubt with skillful handling, the secret, if any, will be wormed out of them. But from one of two instances, in which the incendiary was bought off from executing his threat, it would already seem, that the object was simply to extort money, though from the ready credulity which the people have yielded to the representations of these scoundrels, it is not unreasonably supposed, that there is *something* at the bottom of it. It does seem most absurd, that the villagers should believe that the Government would issue any such orders as involved the destruction of their houses and homes, and in the absence, too of all reason for the infliction of so cruel a punishment, and, moreover, wonderful that, after sustaining such losses and being assured that they were never intended or directed by the authorities, they should appear reluctant to give any information regarding the parties at whose hands they have so suffered. They are evidently in a state of alarm, and know not what to make of the affair. One man, when asked why he did not apprehend the person who threatened to burn his house, said he was afraid, as the visitor asserted it was the Sirkar's hookum; when again asked, if dacoits came and demanded his property in the name of the Sirkar, would he comply? he replied, that he thought there was some difference between this and a man saying he wanted to burn his house—that one was a reasonable, while the other was an unreasonable, request! Can reason penetrate such stupidity? Prompt measures have, however, been taken by the district officers to disabuse the minds of the people of all such mischievous notions. Sungram Singh, the notorious dacoit, who has just given the Jounpore police the slip, is believed to have come into Oudh. His has been a most mismanaged business throughout by the North Western Province police. We trust the Oudh police will soon give a satisfactory account of him, if he is to be found anywhere in Oudh.

It concerns us to mention here, that we have for some days missed a most mysterious character, with whose appearance most of the residents of the station must have been familiar. He was to be seen in our kutcheries during the day, and of an evening mounted on a small bay pony, with a redundancy of yellow clothing about his person—especially a remarkably ponderous turban on his head—moving leisurely along the road near Huzrutgunge. We mean the portly and highly respectable faqueer, who took such a prominent part in the Income-tax disputes two years ago, and had since been in the station. This gentleman, whom we could never make out who, or what he was, but whom we, in common with every one else we know, looked upon with great suspicion, is now missing. Would it not be worth the while of the Police to enquire what has become of him?

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6 Pieces of handsome Brussels Carpeting.
3 Dozens English Bedroom Chairs, 6 Travelling Trunks, 12 handsome English Footstools, 3 Sets Trays, 24 Europe made Monsoon Coir Door Mats, &c. &c.

At 1 p. m.

A Pallanquin shaped Shigram in good condition, a Brougham with Horse and Harness.
And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

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BENNETT & Co.
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On Saturday, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street the above beautiful Yacht, the winner of the several races in Australia, with her Mast, Yards, Sails and Anchor, &c., as she lies near Mazagon Bunder, she is about 15 tons burthen and Cutter Rigged.

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This day, Saturday, the 14th ins[redacted] DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. wi[redacted] Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Madapollams, Coloured Chintz, and Prints, few pieces of different coloured coarse cloth &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Particulars of the Landed property belonging to the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq., deceased, to be sold in Two Lots by Public Auction, by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., at their Auction Rooms, on or about the middle of June.

Lot No. 1.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, and Buildings thereon, erected and built situate, lying, and being, at Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 456, and which said piece of Ground admeasures seven hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road, called Borah Bazar Street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by an open piece of Ground devoted to charitable purposes, and partly by the house of Pallonjee Jamsetjee, on or towards the North by a Lane which now is, and at all time hereafter shall be used and enjoyed as a thorough fare, and on or towards the South by Lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Land, or ground, situate with the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazar Street, containing by admeasurement Two hundred and Twenty-two square yards, or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road, Called Borah Bazar Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by a place called Thanuck, on or towards the North by Lot No. 1, and on or towards the South by property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and which said piece of Land is numbered 455 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

The Plans of the respective Lots and the Conditions of Sale, subject to which the same are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of Messrs. Fairdough And Kerr, No. 5, Forbes Street, or at the Office of the Auctioneers, three days before the sale.

Lots may be viewed on application to the Auctioneers.

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Bombay, 14th June 1862.

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